

SEALED AIR CORP/DE
Form 10-K
February 15, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-12139

SEALED AIR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

65-0654331
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2415 Cascade Pointe Boulevard,
Charlotte, North Carolina

28208

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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (980)-221-3235

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$8,897,000,000, based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

There were 193,477,077 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, issued and outstanding as of January 31, 2017.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on May 18, 2017, are incorporated by reference into Part II and Part III of this Form 10-K.

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company’s future prospects and make informed investment decisions. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside our control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from these statements. Therefore, you should not rely on any of these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by such words as “anticipates,” “believes,” “plan,” “assumes,” “could,” “should,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “potential,” “seek,” “predict,” “may,” “will,” and other similar references to future periods. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this report regarding our strategies, prospects, financial condition, operations, costs, plans and objectives are forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements we make regarding expected future operating results, expectations regarding the results of restructuring and other programs, anticipated levels of capital expenditures and expectations of the effect on our financial condition of claims, litigation, environmental costs, contingent liabilities and governmental and regulatory investigations and proceedings.

Please refer to Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” for important factors that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this report is based only on information currently available to us and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

The following are important factors that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements: the tax benefits associated with the Settlement agreement (as defined below), global economic and political conditions, changes in our credit ratings, changes in raw material pricing and availability, changes in energy costs, competitive conditions, the success of the separation of the Diversey Care division and food hygiene business, the success of our restructuring activities, currency translation and devaluation effects, the success of our financial growth, profitability, cash generation and manufacturing strategies and our cost reduction and productivity efforts, the success of new product offerings, the effects of animal and food-related health issues, pandemics, consumer preferences, environmental matters, regulatory actions and legal matters, and the other information referenced in Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors.” Any forward-looking statement made by us in this report is based only on information currently available to us and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Non-U.S. GAAP Information

We present financial information that conforms to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). We also present financial information that does not conform to U.S. GAAP, which we refer to as non-U.S. GAAP, as our management believes it is useful to investors. In addition, non-U.S. GAAP measures are used by management to review and analyze our operating performance and, along with other data, as internal measures for setting annual budgets and forecasts, assessing financial performance, providing guidance and comparing our financial performance with our peers. The non-U.S. GAAP information has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation from or as a substitute for U.S. GAAP information. It does not purport to represent any similarly titled U.S. GAAP information and is not an indicator of our performance under U.S. GAAP. Non-U.S. GAAP financial measures that we present may not be comparable with similarly titled measures used by others. Investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on these non-U.S. GAAP measures. Further, investors are urged to review and consider carefully the adjustments made by management to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure to arrive at these non-U.S. GAAP financial measures. See Note 4, “Segments” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results

of Operations (“MD&A”) for reconciliations of our U.S. GAAP financial measures to non-U.S. GAAP. Information reconciling forward-looking U.S. GAAP measures to non-U.S. GAAP measures is not available without unreasonable effort.

Our management may assess our financial results both on a U.S. GAAP basis and on a non-U.S. GAAP basis. Non-U.S. GAAP financial measures provide management with additional means to understand and evaluate the core operating results and trends in our ongoing business by eliminating certain one-time expenses and/or gains (which may not occur in each period presented) and other items that management believes might otherwise make comparisons of our ongoing business with prior periods and peers more difficult, obscure trends in ongoing operations or reduce management’s ability to make useful forecasts.

Our non-U.S. GAAP financial measures may also be considered in calculations of our performance measures set by the Organization and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors for purposes of determining incentive compensation. The non-U.S. GAAP financial metrics mentioned above exclude items that we consider to be certain specified items (“Special Items”), such as restructuring charges, charges related to ceasing operations in Venezuela, cash-settled stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) granted as part of the Diversey acquisition, special tax items (“Tax Special Items”) and certain other infrequent or one-time items. We evaluate unusual or Special Items on an individual basis. Our evaluation of whether to exclude an unusual or special item for purposes of determining our non-U.S. GAAP financial measures considers both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the item, including among other things (i) its nature, (ii) whether or not it relates to our ongoing business operations, and (iii) whether or not we expect it to occur as part of our normal business on a regular basis.

The Company measures segment performance using Adjusted EBITDA (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure). Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Earnings before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, adjusted to exclude the impact of Special Items.

We also present our adjusted income tax rate or provision (“Adjusted Tax Rate”). The Adjusted Tax Rate is a measure of our U.S. GAAP effective tax rate, adjusted to exclude the tax impact from the Special Items that are excluded from our Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted EPS metrics as well as expense or benefit from any special taxes or tax benefits. The Adjusted Tax Rate is an indicator of the taxes on our core business. The tax situation and effective tax rate in the specific countries where the excluded or Special Items occur will determine the impact (positive or negative) to the Adjusted Tax Rate.

In our “Net Sales by Geographic Region,” “Components of Change in Net Sales by Segment” and in some of the discussions and tables that follow, we exclude the impact of foreign currency translation when presenting net sales information, which we define as “constant dollar.” Changes in net sales excluding the impact of foreign currency translation are non-U.S. GAAP financial measures. As a worldwide business, it is important that we take into account the effects of foreign currency translation when we view our results and plan our strategies. Nonetheless, we cannot control changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Consequently, when our management looks at our financial results to measure the core performance of our business, we may exclude the impact of foreign currency translation by translating our current period results at prior period foreign currency exchange rates. We also may exclude the impact of foreign currency translation when making incentive compensation determinations. As a result, our management believes that these presentations are useful internally and may be useful to investors.

We have not provided guidance for the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, as they are not available without unreasonable effort due to the high variability, complexity, and low visibility with respect to certain Special Items, including gains and losses on the disposition of businesses, the ultimate outcome of certain legal or tax proceedings, foreign currency gains or losses resulting from the volatile currency market in Venezuela, and other unusual gains and losses. These items are uncertain, depend on various factors, and could be material to our results computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Sealed Air Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, is a global leader in food safety and security, facility hygiene and product protection. We serve an array of end markets including food and beverage processing, food service, retail, healthcare and industrial, and commercial and consumer applications. Our focus is on achieving quality sales growth through leveraging our geographic footprint, technological know-how and leading market positions to bring measureable, sustainable value to our customers and investors.

Sealed Air was founded in 1960. We conduct substantially all of our business through three wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cryovac, Inc., Sealed Air Corporation (US) and Diversey, Inc. (“Diversey”). Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, when we refer to “Sealed Air,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our,” we are referring to Sealed Air Corporation and all of our subsidiaries, except where the context indicates otherwise. Please refer to Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for financial information about the Company and its subsidiaries, which is incorporated herein by reference. Also, when we cross reference to a “Note,” we are referring to our “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements,” unless the context indicates otherwise.

We are a leading global innovator in the applications we serve and we differentiate ourselves through our:

- extensive global reach, by which we leverage our strengths across our operations in 60 countries to reach customers in 171 countries;
- approximately 23,000 employees representing industry-leading expertise in package design, sales, service and engineering, hygiene and sanitation solutions, and in food science;
- leading brands, such as Cryovac® packaging technology, Diversey® and TASKI® brand cleaning and hygiene solutions, including Intellibot® floor cleaning robots, and our Bubble Wrap® brand cushioning, Jiffy® protective mailers, Instapak® foam-in-place systems and B+ Equipment’s proprietary flagship I-Pack® and e-Cube™ systems;
- technology leadership with an emphasis on proprietary and patented technologies;
- total systems offering that includes specialty materials and formulations, equipment systems and services; and
- solid cash flow generation from premium solutions to meet our customers’ needs, productivity improvements, working capital management and an asset-light business model.

In 2016, our operations generated approximately 62% of our revenue from outside the United States. We generated net sales of \$6,778 million, net earnings of \$486 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$1,157 million. Refer to Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations” for reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP total company adjusted EBITDA to U.S. GAAP net earnings.

Our Competitive Strengths

Leading Market Positions. We are a leading global provider of packaging solutions for the institutional food, consumer and industrial markets. We are also one of the leading providers of institutional and industrial cleaning, sanitation and hygiene solutions, products and related services. We offer the food processing and food service industries improved health and hygiene, extended shelf life and enhanced operational productivity by reducing down-time, waste generation, water use, effluent discharge, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. We also offer business supply distributors a broad selection of premium packaging and cleaning solutions to maximize distribution efficiencies and customer reach.

Scale and Global Reach. We have approximately 23,000 employees globally and are present in 60 countries with a sales and distribution network reaching 171 countries. This scale and reach enables us to meet our customers’ needs as they expand their business on a global basis. We believe our geographic presence, extensive distribution network, and exposure to a variety of end markets help diversify our business, leverage our technology and our total systems

solution model and position us to capitalize on growth opportunities in markets around the world.

Diversified Customer Base. Our customers include leading global food and beverage processors, business supply distributors, consumer products manufacturers, hotel operators, retailers, building contractors, educational institutions and health care providers. Our customer base is diverse, with no single customer or affiliated group of customers representing more than 10% of net sales in 2016.

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Keen Focus on Innovation. We believe we are a leading innovator in material science, solution formulations, equipment systems, manufacturing technologies, and cleaning and sanitation processes, which deliver automation and productivity enhancements in our customers' operations. Our solutions are differentiated by proprietary, patented formulations and material technologies, as well as by trade secrets and trademarks. We have a global network of labs with an extensive team of scientists, engineers, designers and application experts. We invest approximately \$140 million in research and development expense and capital expenditures annually. Our research and development strategy is focused on delivering innovative, sustainable solutions that enhance our customers' operational efficiency and improve profitability.

Highly Integrated with our Customer Base. We install and integrate our equipment into our customers' facilities and operational processes. We leverage our extensive installed equipment base when innovating new formulations and solutions and partner with customers to train their employees on how to effectively apply our solutions and operate our systems. We believe this provides customer "stickiness" and recurring revenue streams for our Company.

Solid Cash Flow Generation. The stability of our business, combined with the relatively low capital intensity of our operations and our solid working capital management, supports our ability to generate cash flow. We believe we are well positioned to benefit from attractive long-term global growth trends such as an increasing emphasis on food safety and security, health and hygiene, sustainability, cost competitiveness and performance, as well as our own geographic diversity, to drive additional cash flow.

Our Business Strategies

We seek to enhance our position as a leading global provider of innovative packaging and hygiene solutions that our customers use to improve performance, cost competitiveness, sustainability and automation to enhance productivity within their operations by focusing on six strategic priorities:

Maintaining and extending our technological leadership, expertise and our sustainability value proposition.

We continue to focus on becoming a knowledge-based, market-driven company centered on offering innovative solutions that enable our customers to meet their sustainability needs while growing their business, reducing costs and mitigating risk, including enhancing top line growth and conserving energy, water and other resources while reducing waste in their operations. Our product solution goals align with sustainable sourcing principles and new product development innovation processes, while providing greater transparency of our supply chain. We enhance our ability to position our product features and benefits using a sustainability lens and leverage these product strengths to differentiate our solutions in the market, with a view to this approach becoming the new business standard in the future.

Better aligning ourselves with the customers, markets and global mega-trends.

As part of our ongoing business portfolio review, we are committed to identifying those customers and markets that offer us the best opportunity to deliver solutions and services that are sufficiently differentiated and valued in the marketplace. In addition, we are committed to aligning our business with key global mega-trends, including e-commerce, infection control and the global movement of food. In particular, we will leverage our strengths to enhance our position with our food and beverage customers and, by doing so, we improve access to a more secure food supply chain. Our priorities are embodied in our four commitments: enhancing food security, creating healthy and clean environments, conserving natural resources, and driving livelihood programs in the communities where we do business.

Accelerating our penetration and rate of growth in developing regions.

With an international focus and extensive geographic footprint aligned to our growth opportunities, we will combine our local market knowledge with our broad portfolio and strengths in innovation and customer service to grow in developing regions. Urbanization, global trade, increased protein consumption and the ongoing conversion to safer and hygienically packaged foods and goods are key secular trends that underpin our confidence in our ability to grow rapidly in these parts of the world.

Focusing on cash flow generation and improved return on assets.

We are focused on generating substantial operating cash flow from our existing business so that we can continue to invest in new products and technologies, deleverage our balance sheet, continue to pay dividends, and support growth in our share price. We believe our ongoing process of critically analyzing our business portfolio and reallocating technical, human, and capital resources to the most promising market sectors from those sectors that are less strategic or have a lower level of financial performance will enhance our free cash flow generation performance and result in a higher return on assets, thus improving shareholder value.

Optimizing our cost base and operations to maximize efficiency and profitability.

The size and scale of our global operations affords us a continuing opportunity to derive greater supply chain efficiencies by leveraging our purchasing power, optimizing our manufacturing and logistics footprint, improving our internal operations and processes, and reducing complexity and cost. In addition to reducing the cost of our supply chain operations, we continue to focus on adapting the cost structure of our customer facing and back-office operations to the appropriate level required to adequately support our external customer base and run the business effectively. We also have sustainability goals to reduce the environmental impact of our global operations and deliver operational excellence while upholding the highest ethical standards in our business practices. Every year our facilities around the world develop improvement plans to meet environmental impact and cost-reduction goals. These align with corporate goals for energy, greenhouse gases, water, waste, efficiency targets and cost savings. In turn, the company's impact on the environment is reduced while the ability to generate profits is enhanced.

Developing our people.

We recognize that a core strength of our business is our people. Therefore, we will continue to invest in the development of key skills in our diverse workforce while improving our ability to attract and retain new employees who are motivated by our company vision and the positive impact they can have on the world.

Segments

We report our segment information in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 280, "Segment Reporting," ("FASB ASC Topic 280"). The Company's segment reporting structure consists of three reportable segments and an "Other" category and is as follows:

- Food Care;
- Diversey Care;
- Product Care; and
- Other (includes Corporate, Medical Applications and New Ventures businesses).

See Note 4, "Segments" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Descriptions of the Reportable Segments and Other

Food Care Segment

The Food Care division focuses on providing processors, retailers and food service operators a broad range of integrated system solutions that improve the management of contamination risk and facility hygiene during the food and beverage production process, extend product shelf life through packaging technologies, and improve merchandising, ease-of-use, and back-of-house preparation processes. Our systems are designed to be turn-key and reduce customers' total operating costs through improved operational efficiencies and reduced food waste, as well as lower water and energy use. As a result, processors are able to produce and deliver their products more cost-effectively, safely, efficiently, and with greater confidence through their supply chain with a trusted partner.

The business largely serves perishable food and beverage processors, predominantly in fresh red meat, smoked and processed meats, beverages, poultry and dairy (solids and liquids) markets worldwide, and maintains a leading position in the applications it targets. Solutions are marketed under the Cryovac[®] and Diversey[®] trademarks and under sub-brands such as Cryovac Grip & Tear[®], Cryovac[®] Darfresh[®], Cryovac Mirabella[®], Simple Steps[®], Secure Check[®], Enduro Power[™] and Optidure[™].

Our solutions incorporate equipment systems that are frequently integrated into customers' operations, along with consumables such as advanced flexible films, absorbent materials and trays, and a variety of pre- and post-sale

services. Packaging equipment systems can incorporate various options for loading, filling and dispensing, and will also accommodate certain retort and aseptic processing conditions. Equipment solutions supported include vacuum shrink bag systems, Cryovac®, Flow-Vac® (a U.S. registered trademark of Ulma Packaging Technological Center) wrapping/vacuuming packaging systems, thermoforming, skin, tray/lid and vertical pouch packaging systems. Services include graphic design, printing, training, field quality assurance and remote diagnostics. Facility hygiene solutions include clean-in-place and open plant systems that integrate cleaning chemicals, lubricants, floor care equipment and cleaning and dispensing tools. Also offered are a wide range of value-added services such as application and employee training and auditing of hygiene, water and energy management to improve the operational efficiency of customers' processes and their cleaning efficacy.

Food Care focuses on providing comprehensive systems which protect our customers' products while adding value through increasing operational efficiency and reducing waste throughout the entire food and beverage supply chain. Food Care will partner with customers to provide integrated packaging solutions that will consistently deliver food safety, shelf life extension, total cost optimization and innovative packaging formats which will enable our customers to enhance their brands in the marketplace.

Diversey Care Segment

Diversey Care solutions aim to improve operational efficiency and mitigate risk by improving our customers' cleaning processes and methods and reducing the overall environmental footprint of commercial and industrial facilities. The Diversey Care division represents the broad offering of Diversey®-branded total integrated system solutions for facility hygiene, food safety and security, and infection control to customers worldwide. The division is focused on serving five key institutional and industrial sectors globally, which include: food service operators, hospitality establishments and building service contractors, food retail outlets, and healthcare facilities.

Diversey Care integrates cleaning chemicals, floor care machines, cleaning tools and equipment, and a wide range of technology driven, value-added services based on extensive expertise, including application and employee training, auditing of hygiene and appearance, food safety services and water and energy management. These solutions address kitchen hygiene, floor care, housekeeping and restroom care, and professional laundry. The product range of Diversey-branded solutions includes fully integrated lines of products and dispensing systems for hard surface cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing, hand washing, deodorizing, mechanical and manual ware washing, hard surface and carpeted floor cleaning systems, cleaning tools and utensils, and fabric care for professional laundry applications comprising detergents, stain removers, bleaches and a broad range of dispensing equipment for process control and management information systems. Floor care machines are commercialized under the well-established TASKI® brand, including Intellibot® floor cleaning robots.

Diversey Care is focused on leveraging its extensive expertise and integrated, technology-based solutions to expand its global market presence with regional and multinational customers across its five targeted sectors. Diversey Care retains a solid market position in developed economies where increased urbanization and greater sanitation and hygiene requirements provide meaningful growth opportunities.

On October 17, 2016, Sealed Air announced a plan to pursue the tax-free spin-off of its Diversey Care division and the food hygiene and cleaning business within its Food Care division (together "New Diversey"). The tax-free spin-off would create two independent companies, New Sealed Air (the remaining Sealed Air business) and New Diversey, each with an enhanced strategic focus, simplified operating structure, distinct investment identity and strong financial profile. As the Company proceeds with that plan, it is also exploring other strategic alternatives, including a potential sale of New Diversey.

Product Care Segment

Sealed Air's Product Care division resolves the demanding protective and specialty packaging challenges through tailored, practical solutions. Across a wide range of industries, Product Care applies its packaging expertise globally to maximize performance and efficiency while also reducing the amount of energy and raw materials needed to get valuable assets through the distribution chain safely and securely.

Product Care provides customers with a versatile range of packaging solutions to meet cushioning, void fill, positioning/block-and-bracing, surface protection, retail display, containment and dunnage needs. Solutions are marketed under industry-leading brands that include Bubble Wrap® and AirCap® air cellular packaging, Cryovac® performance shrink films, Shanklin® FloWrap shrink packaging systems, Instapak® polyurethane foam packaging systems, Jiffy® mailers, and Korrvu® suspension. The Company's acquisition of B+ Equipment includes the flagship I-Pack® system and newly introduced e-Cube™ system, both of which provide intelligent, automated,

high-velocity fulfillment. Solutions are sold globally and supported by a network of 29 American Society for Testing and Materials International (“ASTM”) approved Product Care design and testing centers, and one of the industry’s largest sales and service teams.

Today, Product Care solutions are largely sold through business supply distribution that sells to business/industrial end-users representing over 400 SIC codes. Additionally, solutions are sold directly to fabricators, original equipment manufacturers/contract manufacturers, third party logistics partners, e-commerce/fulfillment operations, and at retail centers, where Product Care offers select products for consumer use on a global basis.

Product Care is focused on sustainability, automation, advancements in material science, and ease-of-use interface and features. It is also focused on expanding its business outside of the United States to further capitalize on the rapidly growing e-Commerce and fulfillment markets.

Other

Other includes Corporate and our Medical Applications and New Ventures businesses, which we may refer to from time to time as “Other.” Other includes certain costs that are not allocated to the reportable segments, primarily consisting of unallocated corporate overhead costs, including administrative functions and cost recovery variances not allocated to the reportable segments from global functional expenses.

We also focus on growth by utilizing our technologies in new market segments.

Medical Applications

The goal of our Medical Applications business is to provide solutions offering superior protection and reliability to the medical, pharmaceutical and medical device industries. We sell medical applications products directly to medical device manufacturers and pharmaceutical companies and to the contract packaging firms that supply them. Medical Applications is focused on growth in the medical device and pharmaceutical solutions packaging markets. Our core product lines include customer designed flexible packaging materials for medical and drug delivery devices, specialty component films for ostomy and colostomy bags and PVC free film to package pharmaceutical solutions.

New Ventures

Our New Ventures business includes several development and innovative programs that are focused on new technologies and opportunities that leverage our capabilities into core and non-core markets. These efforts include market focused exploration of both product and knowledge-based solutions.

Global Operations

We operate through our subsidiaries and have a presence in the United States and the 59 other countries listed below, enabling us to distribute our products to our customers in 171 countries.

Argentina	Denmark	Ireland	Nigeria	Slovakia	United Arab Emirates
Australia	Dominican Republic	Israel	Norway	Slovenia	United Kingdom
Austria	Egypt	Italy	Pakistan	South Africa	Uruguay
Belgium	Finland	Japan	Peru	South Korea	Vietnam
Brazil	France	Kenya	Philippines	Spain	
Canada	Germany	Luxembourg	Poland	Sweden	
Chile	Greece	Malaysia	Portugal	Switzerland	
China	Guatemala	Mexico	Romania	Taiwan	
Colombia	Hungary	Morocco	Russia	Thailand	
Costa Rica	India	Netherlands	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	
Czech Republic	Indonesia	New Zealand	Singapore	Ukraine	

In maintaining our foreign operations, we face risks inherent in these operations, such as currency fluctuations, inflation and political instability. Information on currency exchange risk appears in Part II, Item 7A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference. Other risks attendant to our foreign operations are set forth in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors,” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference. Information on the impact of currency exchange on our Consolidated Financial Statements appears in Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Financial information showing net sales and total long-lived assets by geographic region for each of the

two years ended December 31, 2016 appears in Note 4, "Segments," which information is incorporated herein by reference. We maintain programs to comply with the various laws, rules and regulations related to the protection of the environment that we may be subject to in the many countries in which we operate. See Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the caption "Environmental Matters."

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately 23,000 employees worldwide. Approximately 7,000 of these employees were in the U.S., with approximately 110 of these employees covered by collective bargaining agreements. Of the approximately 16,000 employees who were outside the U.S., approximately 8,600 were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Collective bargaining agreements related to 9% of our employees, primarily outside the U.S., will expire within the next year and we will be engaged in negotiations to attain new agreements. Many of the covered employees are represented by works councils or industrial boards, as is customary in the jurisdictions in which they are employed. We believe that our employee relations are satisfactory.

Marketing, Distribution and Customers

At December 31, 2016, we employed approximately 6,900 sales, marketing and customer service personnel throughout the world who sell and market our products to and through a large number of distributors, fabricators, converters, e-commerce and mail order fulfillment firms, and contract packaging firms as well as directly to end-users such as food processors, foodservice businesses, supermarket retailers, lodging, retail, pharmaceutical companies, healthcare facilities, medical device manufacturers, and other manufacturers.

To support our Food Care and New Ventures customers, we operate three Packforum[®] innovation and learning centers that are located in the U.S., France, and China. At Packforum[®] Centers, we assist customers in identifying the appropriate packaging materials and systems to meet their needs. We also offer ideation services, educational seminars, employee training and customized graphic design services to our customers.

To assist our marketing efforts for our Product Care products and to provide specialized customer services, we operate 29 industrial Package Design Centers (PDCs) worldwide within our facilities. These PDCs are staffed with professional packaging engineers and outfitted with drop-testing and other equipment used to develop, test and validate cost-effective package designs to meet each Product Care customer's needs.

To support our equipment systems and the marketing of our totals systems solutions, we provide field technical services to our customers worldwide. These services include system installation, integration and monitoring systems, repair and upgrade, operator training in the efficient use of our systems, qualification of various consumable and system combinations, and equipment layout and design.

Our Food Care applications are largely sold direct, while most of our Product Care products and a portion of our Diversey Care products and solutions are sold through business supply distributors.

We have no material long-term contracts for the distribution of our products. In 2016, no customer or affiliated group of customers accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated net sales.

Seasonality

Historically, net sales in our Food Care segment have tended to be slightly lower in the first quarter and slightly higher towards the end of the third quarter through the fourth quarter, due to holiday events. Net sales in our Product Care segment have also tended to be slightly lower in the first quarter and higher in the mid-third quarter and through the fourth quarter due to the holiday shopping season. Net sales in our Diversey Care segment have tended to be higher in the second quarter due to higher occupancy rates in European lodging. On a consolidated basis, there is little seasonality in the business, with net sales slightly lower in the first quarter and slightly higher towards the end of the third quarter through the fourth quarter. Our consolidated net earnings typically trend directionally the same as our net sales seasonality. Cash flow from operations has tended to be lower in the first quarter and higher in the fourth quarter, reflecting seasonality of sales and working capital changes, including the timing of certain annual incentive compensation payments.

Other factors may outweigh the effects of seasonal changes in our net earnings results including, but not limited to, changes in raw materials and other costs, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, taxes and the timing and amount of acquisition synergies and restructuring and other non-recurring charges.

Competition

Competition for most of our packaging products is based primarily on packaging performance characteristics, service and price. There are also other companies producing competing products that are well-established. Since competition is also based upon innovations in packaging technology, we maintain ongoing research and development programs to enable us to maintain technological leadership. We invest approximately double the industry average on research and development as a percentage of net sales per year as compared with our packaging peers.

There are other manufacturers of Food Care products, some of which are companies offering similar products that operate across regions and others that operate in a single region or single country. Competing manufacturers produce a wide variety of food packaging based on plastic, metals and other materials. We believe that we are one of the leading suppliers of (i) flexible food packaging materials and related systems in the principal geographic areas in which we offer those products, (ii) barrier trays for case-ready meat products in the principal geographic areas in which we offers those trays, and (iii) absorbent pads for food products to supermarkets and to meat and poultry processors in the U.S.

Our Food Care hygiene solutions and Diversey Care solutions face a wide spectrum of competitors across each product category. Competition is both global and regional in scope and includes numerous small, local competitors with limited product portfolios and geographic reach. We compete globally on premium product offerings and application expertise, innovative product and dispensing equipment offerings, value-added solution delivery, and strong customer service and support. We differentiate our offerings from competitors by becoming the preferred partner to our customers, and by providing innovative, industry-leading products to make their facilities safer and healthier for both maintenance staff and building occupants. We believe our integrated solutions approach, which includes the supply of machines, tools, chemicals, processes and training to customers to drive productivity improvements, reduce total cost of ownership, reduce risk of food safety events and improve infection control to reduce healthcare acquired infections, is a unique competitive strength. Additionally, the quality, ease of use and environmental profile of our products are unique and have helped support long-standing, profitable relationships with many top customers.

Our Product Care products compete with similar products made by other manufacturers and with a number of other packaging materials that customers use to provide protection against damage to their products during shipment and storage. Among the competitive materials are various forms of paper packaging products, expanded plastics, corrugated die cuts, strapping, envelopes, reinforced bags, boxes and other containers, and various corrugated materials, as well as various types of molded foam plastics, fabricated foam plastics, mechanical shock mounts, wood blocking and bracing systems, and a portfolio of automated packaging and fulfillment systems. We believe that we are one of the leading suppliers of air cellular cushioning materials containing a barrier layer, inflatable packaging, suspension and retention packaging, shrink films for industrial and commercial applications, protective mailers, polyethylene foam and polyurethane foam packaging systems in the principal geographic areas in which we sell these products. Additionally, due to internal technology development investments and the acquisition of B+ Equipment in 2015, we are a leader in automated void reduction systems technology and automated mailer technology.

Competition for most of our Medical Applications products is based primarily on performance characteristics, service and price.

Raw Materials and Purchasing

Suppliers provide raw materials, packaging components, contract manufactured goods, equipment and other direct materials, such as inks, films and paper. Our principal raw materials are polyolefin and other petrochemical-based resins, as well as chemicals such as caustic soda, solvents, waxes, phosphates, surfactants, chelates, fragrances, paper and wood pulp products. Raw materials represent approximately one-third of our consolidated cost of sales. We also purchase corrugated materials, cores for rolls of products such as films and Bubble Wrap[®] brand cushioning, inks for

printed materials, bag-in-the-box containers, bottles, drums, pails, totes, aerosol cans, caps, triggers, valves, and blowing agents used in the expansion of foam packaging products. In addition, we offer a wide variety of specialized packaging equipment, some of which we manufacture or have manufactured to our specifications, some of which we assemble and some of which we purchase from suppliers. Equipment and accessories include industrial and food packaging equipment, dilution-control warewashing and laundry equipment, floor care machines and items used in the maintenance of a facility such as air care dispensers, floor care applicators, microfiber mops and cloths, buckets, carts and other cleaning tools and utensils.

The vast majority of the raw materials required for the manufacture of our products and all components related to our equipment and accessories generally have been readily available on the open market, in most cases are available from several suppliers and are available in amounts sufficient to meet our manufacturing requirements. However, we have some sole-source suppliers, and the lack of availability of supplies could have a material negative impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Natural disasters such as hurricanes, as well as political instability and terrorist activities, may negatively impact the production or delivery capabilities of refineries and natural gas and petrochemical suppliers and suppliers of other raw materials. Due to by-product/co-product chemical relationships to the automotive and housing markets, several materials may become difficult to source. These factors could lead to increased prices for our raw materials, curtailment of supplies and allocation of raw materials by our suppliers. We purchase some materials used in our packaging products from materials recycled in our manufacturing operations or obtained through participation in recycling programs. Although we purchase some raw materials under long-term supply arrangements with third parties, these arrangements follow market forces and are in line with our overall global purchasing strategy, which seeks to balance the cost of acquisition and availability of supply.

We have a centralized supply chain organization, which includes centralized management of purchasing and logistic activities. Our objective is to leverage our global scale to achieve purchasing efficiencies and reduce our total delivered cost across all our regions. We do this while adhering to strategic performance metrics and stringent purchasing practices.

Research and Development Activities

We maintain a continuing effort to develop new products and improve our existing products and processes, including developing new packaging, chemical formulations and equipment, and related applications, using our intellectual property. From time to time, we also license or acquire technology developed by others. Our research and development projects rely on our technical capabilities in the areas of food science, materials science, chemistry and chemical engineering, package design and equipment engineering. Our research and development expense was \$131 million in 2016, \$129 million in 2015 and \$135 million in 2014.

Our research and development activities are focused on end-use application. As a result, we operate:

- two food science laboratories located in the U.S. and Italy;
- five research and development laboratories focused on the development of cleaning and sanitation formulations, which are located in the U.S., Germany, the Netherlands, India and Brazil; and
- nine equipment design centers in the U.S., Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Netherlands that focus on equipment and parts design and innovation to support the development of comprehensive systems solutions.

Patents and Trademarks

We are the owner or licensee of an aggregate of over approximately 3,900 U.S. and foreign patents and patent applications, as well as an aggregate of approximately 10,200 United States and foreign trademark registrations and trademark applications that relate to many of our products, manufacturing processes and equipment. We believe that our patents and trademarks collectively provide a competitive advantage. We file annually an average of approximately 160 U.S. and foreign patent applications and approximately 120 U.S. and foreign trademark applications. None of our reportable segments is dependent upon any single patent or trademark alone. Rather, we believe that our success depends primarily on our sales and service, marketing, engineering and manufacturing skills and on our ongoing research and development efforts. We believe that the expiration or unenforceability of any of our patents, applications, licenses or trademark registrations would not be material to our business or consolidated financial condition.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

As a manufacturer, we are subject to various laws, rules and regulations in the countries, jurisdictions and localities in which we operate. These cover: the safe storage and use of raw materials and production chemicals; the release of materials into the environment; standards for the treatment, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes; or otherwise relate to the protection of the environment. We review environmental, health and safety laws and regulations pertaining to our operations and believe that compliance with current environmental and workplace health and safety laws and regulations has not had a material effect on our capital expenditures or consolidated financial condition.

In some jurisdictions in which our packaging products are sold or used, laws and regulations have been adopted or proposed that seek to regulate, among other things, minimum levels of recycled or reprocessed content and, more generally, the sale or disposal of packaging materials. We maintain programs designed to comply with these laws and regulations and to monitor their evolution. Various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations regulate some of our products and require us to register certain products and comply with specified requirements. In the U.S., we must register our sanitizing and disinfecting products with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”). We are also subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations that regulate products manufactured and sold by us for controlling microbial growth on humans, animals and processed foods. In the U.S., these requirements are generally administered by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”). To date, the cost of complying with product registration requirements and FDA compliance has not had a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our emphasis on environmental, health and safety compliance provides us with risk reduction opportunities and cost savings through asset protection and protection of employees.

Available Information

Our Internet address is www.sealedair.com. We make available, free of charge, on or through our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports that we file or furnish pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these materials with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Introduction

The risks described below should be carefully considered before making an investment decision. These are the most significant risk factors, but they are not the only risk factors that should be considered in making an investment decision. This Form 10-K also contains and may incorporate by reference forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See the “Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements,” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K. Our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. The trading price of our securities could decline due to any of these risks, and investors in our securities may lose all or part of their investment.

Uncertain global economic conditions have had and could continue to have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Uncertain global economic conditions have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our business in the form of lower net sales due to weakened demand, unfavorable changes in product price/mix, or lower profit margins. For example, global economic downturns have adversely impacted some of our end-users and customers, such as food processors, distributors, supermarket retailers, hotels, restaurants, retail establishments, other retailers, business service contractors and e-commerce and mail order fulfillment firms, and other end-users that are particularly sensitive to business and consumer spending.

During economic downturns or recessions, there can be a heightened competition for sales and increased pressure to reduce selling prices as our customers may reduce their volume of purchases from us. If we lose significant sales volume or reduce selling prices significantly, then there could be a negative impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations, profitability and cash flows.

Also, reduced availability of credit may adversely affect the ability of some of our customers and suppliers to obtain funds for operations and capital expenditures. This could negatively impact our ability to obtain necessary supplies as well as our sales of materials and equipment to affected customers. This also could result in reduced or delayed collections of outstanding accounts receivable.

The global nature of our operations exposes us to numerous risks that could materially adversely affect our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in 60 countries, and our products are distributed in those countries as well as in other parts of the world. A large portion of our manufacturing operations are located outside of the U.S. and a majority of our net sales are generated outside of the U.S. These operations, particularly in developing regions, are subject to various risks that may not be present or as significant for our U.S. operations. Economic uncertainty in some of the geographic regions in which we operate, including developing regions, could result in the disruption of commerce and negatively impact cash flows from our operations in those areas.

Risks inherent in our international operations include:

- foreign currency exchange controls and tax rates;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, including devaluations;
- the potential for changes in regional and local economic conditions, including local inflationary pressures;
- restrictive governmental actions such as those on transfer or repatriation of funds and trade protection matters, including antidumping duties, tariffs, embargoes and prohibitions or restrictions on acquisitions or joint ventures;
- changes in laws and regulations, including the laws and policies of the U.S. affecting trade and foreign investment;
- the difficulty of enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through certain foreign legal systems;

- variations in protection of intellectual property and other legal rights;
- more expansive legal rights of foreign unions or works councils;
- changes in labor conditions and difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- import and export delays caused, for example, by an extended strike at the port of entry, could cause a delay in our supply chain operations;
 - social plans that prohibit or increase the cost of certain restructuring actions;

- the potential for nationalization of enterprises or facilities; and
- unsettled political conditions and possible terrorist attacks against U.S. or other interests.

In addition, there are potential tax inefficiencies and tax costs in repatriating funds from our non-U.S. subsidiaries.

These and other factors may have a material adverse effect on our international operations and, consequently, on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Fluctuations between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar could materially impact our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Approximately 62% of our net sales in 2016 were generated outside the United States. We translate sales and other results denominated in foreign currency into U.S. dollars for our Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, the Company is exposed to currency fluctuations both in receiving cash from its international operations and in translating its financial results back to U.S. dollars. During periods of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported international sales and net earnings could be reduced because foreign currencies may translate into fewer U.S. dollars. The Company cannot predict the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on its future operating results. As exchange rates vary, the Company's results of operations and profitability may be harmed. While we use financial instruments to hedge certain foreign currency exposures, this does not insulate us completely from foreign currency effects and exposes us to counterparty credit risk for non-performance. See Note 12, "Derivatives and Hedging Activities" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Such hedging activities may be ineffective or may not offset more than a portion of the adverse financial effect resulting from foreign currency variations. The gains or losses associated with hedging activities may harm the Company's results of operations.

In all jurisdictions in which we operate, we are also subject to laws and regulations that govern foreign investment, foreign trade and currency exchange transactions. These laws and regulations may limit our ability to repatriate cash as dividends or otherwise to the U.S. and may limit our ability to convert foreign currency cash flows into U.S. dollars.

We have recognized foreign exchange gains and losses related to the currency devaluations in Venezuela and its designation as a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the section "Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation— Venezuela."

Political and economic instability and risk of government actions affecting our business and our customers or suppliers may adversely impact our business, results of operations and cash flows.

We are exposed to risks inherent in doing business in each of the countries or regions in which we or our customers or suppliers operate including: civil unrest, acts of terrorism, sabotage, epidemics, force majeure, war or other armed conflict and related government actions, including sanctions/embargoes, the deprivation of contract rights, the inability to obtain or retain licenses required by us to operate our plants or import or export our goods or raw materials, the expropriation or nationalization of our assets, and restrictions on travel, payments or the movement of funds. In particular, if additional restrictions on trade with Russia were adopted by the European Union or the U.S., and were applicable to our products, we could lose sales and experience lower growth rates in the future.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on time or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our

indebtedness.

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If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to affect any such alternative measures on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. The credit agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities, the indentures that govern our senior notes and the agreements covering our accounts receivable securitization programs restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from those dispositions and may also restrict our ability to raise debt or equity capital to be used to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due.

In addition, we conduct a substantial portion of our operations through our subsidiaries, certain of which are not guarantors of our indebtedness. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness is dependent on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are guarantors of our indebtedness, our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity, and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indenture governing certain of our senior notes, these notes and the credit agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities limit the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default, the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities could terminate their commitments to loan money, the lenders could foreclose against the assets securing their borrowings and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

The terms of our credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities and accounts receivable securitization programs and the indentures governing our senior notes restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions.

The indentures governing our senior notes and the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities and accounts receivable securitization programs contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and may limit our ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interest, including restrictions on our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem capital stock;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- make loans and investments;
- sell assets;
- incur liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- alter the businesses we conduct;
 - enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and

• consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

In addition, the restrictive covenants in the credit agreement governing our senior credit facilities require us to maintain a specified net leverage ratio. Our ability to meet this financial ratio can be affected by events beyond our control.

A breach of the covenants under the indenture governing our senior notes or under the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities could result in an event of default under the applicable indebtedness. Such a default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, an event of default under the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities would permit the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities to terminate all commitments to extend further credit under those facilities. Furthermore, if we were unable to repay the amounts due and payable under our senior secured credit facilities, those lenders could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. In the event our lenders or note holders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we and our subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness. As a result of these restrictions, we may be:

- limited in how we conduct our business;
- unable to respond to changing market conditions;
- unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to operate during general economic or business downturns or to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due; or
- unable to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities.

In addition, amounts available under our accounts receivable securitization programs can be impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to our credit ratings, accounts receivable balances, the creditworthiness of our customers and our receivables collection experience.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness will increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, will correspondingly decrease. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$1.226 billion of borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities at variable interest rates. A 1/8% increase or decrease in the assumed interest rates on the senior secured credit facilities would result in a \$1.5 million increase or decrease in annual interest expense. In the future, we may enter into interest rate swaps that involve the exchange of floating for fixed rate interest payments in order to reduce interest rate volatility. However, we may not maintain interest rate swaps with respect to all of our variable rate indebtedness, and any swaps we enter into may not fully mitigate our interest rate risk.

Raw material pricing, availability and allocation by suppliers as well as energy-related costs may negatively impact our results of operations, including our profit margins.

We use petrochemical-based raw materials to manufacture many of our products. The prices for these raw materials are cyclical, and increases in market demand or fluctuations in the global trade for petrochemical-based raw materials and energy could increase our costs. In addition, the prices of many of the other key raw materials used in our businesses, such as caustic soda, solvents, waxes, phosphates, surfactants, polymers and resins, chelates and fragrances, are cyclical based on numerous supply and demand factors that are beyond our control. If we are unable to minimize the effects of increased raw material costs through sourcing, pricing or other actions, our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations may be materially adversely affected. We also have some sole-source suppliers, and the lack of availability of supplies could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Natural disasters such as hurricanes, as well as political instability and terrorist activities, may negatively impact the production or delivery capabilities of refineries and natural gas and petrochemical suppliers and suppliers of other raw materials in the future. These factors could lead to increased prices for our raw materials, curtailment of supplies and allocation of raw materials by our suppliers, which could reduce revenues and profit margins and harm relations with our customers and which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of

operations.

Unfavorable consumer responses to price increases could have a material adverse impact on our sales and earnings.

From time to time, and especially in periods of rising raw material costs, we increase the prices of our products. Significant price increases could impact our earnings depending on, among other factors, the pricing by competitors of similar products and the response by the customers to higher prices. Such price increases may result in lower volume of sales and a subsequent decrease in gross margin and adversely impact earnings.

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The full realization of our deferred tax assets may be affected by a number of factors, including our earnings in the U.S.

We have deferred tax assets including state and foreign net operating loss carry forwards, foreign tax credits, accruals not yet deductible for tax purposes, employee benefit items and other items. We have established valuation allowances to reduce the deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Our ability to utilize the deferred tax assets depends in part upon our ability to generate future taxable income within each respective jurisdiction during the periods in which these temporary differences reverse or our ability to carryback any losses created by the deduction of these temporary differences. We expect to realize the assets over an extended period. If we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income in the U.S. and/or certain foreign jurisdictions, or if there is a significant change in the time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we could be required to increase our valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets. Our effective tax rate would increase if we were required to increase our valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets.

A significant deferred tax asset is our foreign tax credit carryforwards. The benefit from the amount carried forward may depend upon many factors, including the jurisdictional mix of our anticipated future earnings. A reduction in our anticipated U.S. earnings, or an unfavorable mix of domestic versus foreign-sourced U.S earnings may change our foreign tax credit position which could result in a significant increase in our effective tax rate and could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations in the periods in which any such condition occurs. In addition, changes in statutory tax rates or other legislation or regulation may change our deferred tax assets or liability balances, with either favorable or unfavorable impacts on our effective tax rate.

We may not achieve all of the expected benefits from our restructuring program.

We have implemented a number of restructuring programs in the last few years. These programs include various cost savings and reorganization initiatives, including the relocation of our corporate headquarters to Charlotte, North Carolina, the consolidation of certain facilities and the reduction of headcount. We have made certain assumptions in estimating the anticipated savings we expect to achieve under such programs, which include the estimated savings from the elimination of certain headcount and the consolidation of facilities. These assumptions may turn out to be incorrect due to a variety of factors. In addition, our ability to realize the expected benefits from these programs is subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. If we are unsuccessful in implementing these programs or if we do not achieve our expected results, our consolidated results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected or our business operations could be disrupted.

The effects of animal and food-related health issues, such as Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea or “PED”, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, also known as “mad cow” disease, foot-and-mouth disease, avian influenza or “bird-flu”, as well as other health issues affecting the food industry, may lead to decreased revenues.

We manufacture and sell food packaging products, among other products. Various health issues affecting the food industry have in the past and may in the future have a negative effect on the sales of food packaging products. In recent years, occasional cases of PED and “mad cow” disease have been confirmed and incidents of bird-flu have surfaced in various countries. Outbreaks of animal diseases may lead governments to restrict exports and imports of potentially affected animals and food products, leading to decreased demand for our products and possibly also to the culling or slaughter of significant numbers of the animal population otherwise intended for food supply. Also, consumers may change their eating habits as a result of perceived problems with certain types of food. These factors may lead to reduced sales of food packaging products, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Risks related to implementation of our new global enterprise resource planning system.

We are currently engaged in a multi-year process of conforming the majority of our operations onto one global enterprise resource planning system (“ERP”). The ERP is designed to improve the efficiency of our supply chain and financial transaction processes, accurately maintain our books and records, and provide information important to the operation of the business to our management team. The ERP will continue to require significant investment of human and financial resources, and we may experience significant delays, increased costs and other difficulties as a result. Any significant disruption or deficiency in the design and implementation of the ERP could adversely affect our ability to fulfill and invoice customer orders, apply cash receipts, place purchase orders with suppliers, and make cash disbursements, and could negatively impact data processing and electronic communications among business locations, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We also face the challenge of supporting our older systems and implementing necessary upgrades to those systems while we implement the new ERP system. While we have invested significant resources in planning and project management, significant implementation issues may arise.

As of December 31, 2016, implementations have been substantially completed for our operations in North America, South America, Australia/New Zealand, and Europe, with the exception of Turkey and Russia. More simplified implementations are scheduled to be completed in 2017 for Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Although the Settlement agreement (as defined in Note 17, “Commitments and Contingencies”) has been implemented and we have been released from the various asbestos-related, fraudulent transfer, successor liability, and indemnification claims made against us arising from a 1998 transaction with Grace (as defined below), if the courts were to refuse to enforce the injunctions or releases contained in the Plan (as defined below) and the Settlement agreement with respect to any claims and if Grace were unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify us for such claims, then we could be required to pay substantial damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. We are also a defendant in a number of asbestos-related actions in Canada arising from Grace’s activities in Canada prior to the 1998 transaction.

On March 31, 1998, Sealed Air completed a multi-step transaction (the “Cryovac transaction”) involving W.R. Grace & Co. (“Grace”) which brought the Cryovac packaging business and the former Sealed Air’s business under the common ownership of the Company. As part of that transaction, Grace and its subsidiaries retained all liabilities arising out of their operations before the Cryovac transaction (including asbestos-related liabilities), other than liabilities relating to Cryovac’s operations, and agreed to indemnify the Company with respect to such retained liabilities. Since the beginning of 2000, we have been served with a number of lawsuits alleging that, as a result of the Cryovac transaction, we are responsible for alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its subsidiaries. While they vary, these suits all appear to allege that the transfer of the Cryovac business was a fraudulent transfer or gave rise to successor liability. On April 2, 2001, Grace and a number of its subsidiaries filed petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Bankruptcy Court”). In connection with Grace’s Chapter 11 case, the Bankruptcy Court issued orders dated May 3, 2001 and January 22, 2002, staying all asbestos actions against the Company (the “Preliminary Injunction”). However, the official committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in Grace’s Chapter 11 case (the “Committees”) received the court’s permission to pursue fraudulent transfer and other claims against the Company and its subsidiary Cryovac, Inc. based upon the Cryovac transaction. This proceeding was brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (the “District Court”) (Adv. No. 02-02210).

On November 27, 2002, we reached an agreement in principle with the Committees to resolve all current and future asbestos-related claims made against us and our affiliates in connection with the Cryovac transaction. The Settlement agreement provided for the resolution of the fraudulent transfer claims and successor liability claims, as well as indemnification claims by Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. and affiliated companies in connection with the Cryovac transaction. The parties to the agreement in principle signed the definitive Settlement agreement as of November 10, 2003 consistent with the terms of the agreement in principle. On June 27, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court signed an order approving the Settlement agreement. Although Grace is not a party to the Settlement agreement, under the terms of the order, Grace is directed to comply with the Settlement agreement subject to limited exceptions.

On September 19, 2008, Grace, the Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants, the Asbestos PI Future Claimants’ Representative, and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders filed, as co-proponents, a plan of reorganization (as filed and amended from time to time, the “Plan”) and several exhibits and associated documents, including a disclosure statement, with the Bankruptcy Court. The Plan provides for the establishment of two asbestos trusts under Section 524(g) of the United States Bankruptcy Code to which present and future asbestos-related personal injury and property damage claims are channeled. The Plan incorporates the Settlement agreement, including our payment of amounts contemplated by the Settlement agreement and the releases and injunctions contemplated by the Settlement agreement.

On February 3, 2014 (the “Effective Date”), the Plan implementing the Settlement agreement became effective with Grace emerging from bankruptcy. In accordance with the Plan and the Settlement agreement, on the Effective Date, Cryovac, Inc. made aggregate cash payments in the amount of \$929.7 million to the WRG Asbestos PI Trust (the “PI Trust”) and the WRG Asbestos PD Trust (the “PD Trust”) and transferred 18 million shares of Sealed Air common stock to the PI Trust, in each case reflecting adjustments made in accordance with the Settlement agreement. Under the Plan, the Preliminary Injunction remained in place through the Effective Date and, on the Effective Date, the Plan and Settlement agreement injunctions and releases with respect to asbestos claims and certain other claims became

effective. Following the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order dismissing the proceedings pursuant to which the Preliminary Injunction was issued. The Plan further provides for the channeling of existing and future asbestos claims to the PI Trust or the PD Trust, as applicable. In addition, under the Plan and the Settlement agreement, Grace is required to indemnify us with respect to asbestos and certain other liabilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and although we believe the possibility to be remote, if any courts were to refuse to enforce the injunctions or releases contained in the Plan and the Settlement agreement with respect to any claims, and if, in addition, Grace were unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify us for such claims, then we could be required to pay substantial damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

From November 2004, the Company and specified subsidiaries were named as defendants in a number of cases, including a number of putative class actions, brought in Canada as a result of Grace's alleged marketing, manufacturing or distributing of asbestos or asbestos containing products in Canada prior to the Cryovac transaction in 1998. Grace agreed to defend and indemnify us and our subsidiaries in these cases. A global settlement of these Canadian claims to be funded by Grace has been approved by the Canadian court, and the Plan provides for payment of these claims. We do not have any positive obligations under the Canadian settlement, but we are a beneficiary of the release of claims. The release in favor of the Grace parties (including us) became operative upon the effective date of a plan of reorganization in Grace's United States Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. As filed, the Plan contemplates that the claims released under the Canadian settlement will be subject to injunctions under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. As indicated above, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order on January 31, 2011 and the Clarifying Order on February 15, 2011 and the District Court entered the Original District Court Confirmation Order on January 30, 2012 and the Amended District Court Confirmation Order on June 11, 2012. The Canadian Court issued an Order on April 8, 2011 recognizing and giving full effect to the Bankruptcy Court's Confirmation Order in all provinces and territories of Canada in accordance with the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order's terms. As described above, the Plan became effective on February 3, 2014. In accordance with an order of the Canadian court, on the Effective Date the actions became permanently stayed until they were amended to remove the Grace parties as named defendants. Two actions were dismissed by the Manitoba court as against the Grace parties on February 19, 2014. The remaining actions were either dismissed or discontinued with prejudice by the Canadian courts as against the Grace parties in May and June 2015, but for two actions in the Province of Quebec, which were discontinued by order of the Quebec court in February 2016. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and although we believe the possibility to be remote, if the Canadian courts refuse to enforce the final plan of reorganization in the Canadian courts, and if in addition Grace is unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify us and our subsidiaries in these cases, then we could be required to pay damages, which we cannot estimate at this time. For further information concerning these matters, see Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has indicated that it intends to disallow our deduction of the approximately \$1.49 billion for the payments made pursuant to the Settlement agreement (as defined in Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies").

We are currently under examination by the IRS with respect to the deduction of the approximately \$1.49 billion for the 2014 taxable year for the payments made pursuant to the Settlement agreement. The IRS has indicated that it intends to disallow this deduction in full. We strongly disagree with the IRS position and are protesting this finding with the Office of Appeals of the IRS. The resolution of the IRS's challenge could take several years and the outcome cannot be predicted. Nevertheless, we believe that we have meritorious defenses for the deduction of the payments made pursuant to the Settlement agreement. If the IRS's disallowance of the deduction were sustained, in whole or in part, we would have to remit all or a portion of the refund of taxes previously received, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. For further information concerning this matter, see Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Demand for our products could be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences.

Our sales depend heavily on the volumes of sales by our customers in the food processing and food service industries. Consumer preferences for food and packaging formats of prepackaged food can influence our sales, as can consumer preferences for fresh and unpackaged foods. Changes in consumer behavior, including changes in consumer preferences driven by various health-related concerns and perceptions, could negatively impact demand for our products.

The consolidation of customers may adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Customers in the food service, food and beverage processing, building care, lodging, industrial distribution and healthcare sectors have been consolidating in recent years, and we believe this trend may continue. Such consolidation could have an adverse impact on the pricing of our products and services and our ability to retain customers, which could in turn adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

We experience competition in the markets for our products and services and in the geographic areas in which we operate.

Our packaging products compete with similar products made by other manufacturers and with a number of other types of materials or products. We compete on the basis of performance characteristics of our products, as well as service, price and innovations in technology. A number of competing domestic and foreign companies are well-established.

The market for our hygiene products is highly competitive. Our hygiene products businesses face significant competition from global, national, regional and local companies within some or all of our product lines in each sector that we serve. Barriers to entry and expansion in the institutional and industrial cleaning, sanitation and hygiene industry are low.

Our inability to maintain a competitive advantage could result in lower prices or lower sales volumes for our products. Additionally, we may not successfully implement our pricing actions. These factors may have an adverse impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Concerns about greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions and climate change and the resulting governmental and market responses to these issues could increase costs that we incur and could otherwise affect our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Numerous legislative and regulatory initiatives have been enacted and proposed in response to concerns about GHG emissions and climate change. We are a manufacturing entity that utilizes petrochemical-based raw materials to produce many of our products, including plastic packaging materials. Increased environmental legislation or regulation could result in higher costs for us in the form of higher raw materials and freight and energy costs. We could also incur additional compliance costs for monitoring and reporting emissions and for maintaining permits. It is also possible that certain materials might cease to be permitted to be used in our processes.

Disruption and volatility of the financial and credit markets could affect our external liquidity sources.

Our principal sources of liquidity are accumulated cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, cash flow from operations and amounts available under our lines of credit, including our senior secured credit facilities and our accounts receivable securitization programs. We may be unable to refinance any of our indebtedness, including our senior notes, our accounts receivable securitization programs and our senior secured credit facilities, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Additionally, conditions in financial markets could affect financial institutions with which we have relationships and could result in adverse effects on our ability to utilize fully our committed borrowing facilities. For example, a lender under the senior secured credit facilities may be unwilling or unable to fund a borrowing request, and we may not be able to replace such lender.

Strengthening of the U.S. dollar and other foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations could materially impact our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Approximately 62% of our net sales in 2016 were generated outside the United States. We translate sales and other results denominated in foreign currency into U.S. dollars for our Consolidated Financial Statements. During periods of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported international sales and net earnings could be reduced because foreign currencies may translate into fewer U.S. dollars.

Also, while we often produce in the same geographic markets as our products are sold, expenses are more concentrated in the U.S. than sales, so that in a time of strengthening of the U.S. dollar, our profit margins could be reduced. While we use financial instruments to hedge certain foreign currency exposures, this does not insulate us completely from foreign currency effects and exposes us to counterparty credit risk for non-performance. See Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have recognized foreign exchange gains and losses related to the currency devaluations in Venezuela and its designation as a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP. See Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the section “Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation— Venezuela.”

In all jurisdictions in which we operate, we are also subject to laws and regulations that govern foreign investment, foreign trade and currency exchange transactions. These laws and regulations may limit our ability to repatriate cash as dividends or otherwise to the U.S. and may limit our ability to convert foreign currency cash flows into U.S. dollars.

New and stricter legislation and regulations may affect our business and consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Increased legislative and regulatory activity and burdens, and a more stringent manner in which they are applied (particularly in the U.S.), could significantly impact our business and the economy as a whole. This includes, among other things, the possible taxation under U.S. law of certain income from foreign operations, compliance costs and enforcement under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), and costs associated with complying with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

For example, under Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC has adopted additional disclosure requirements related to the source of certain “conflict minerals” for issuers for which such “conflict minerals” are necessary to the functionality or product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by that issuer. The metals covered by the rules include tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, commonly referred to as “3TG.” Our suppliers may use some or all of these materials in their production processes. The SEC's rules require us to perform due diligence on our suppliers. Global supply chains can have multiple layers, thus the costs of complying with these requirements could be substantial. These requirements may also reduce the number of suppliers who provide conflict free metals, and may affect our ability to obtain products in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Compliance costs and the unavailability of raw materials could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations.

As another example, the Affordable Care Act (the “ACA”), which was adopted in 2010 and is being phased in over several years, significantly affects the provision of both healthcare services and benefits in the U.S.; the ACA may impact our cost of providing our employees and retirees with health insurance and/or benefits, and may also impact various other aspects of our business. We provide benefits to our employees which are competitive within the industries in which we operate. The ACA did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations in 2016, 2015 or 2014; however, we are continuing to assess the impact of the ACA on our healthcare benefit costs. The regulatory environment is still developing, and the potential exists for future legislation and regulations to be adopted. These developments, as well as the increasingly strict regulatory environment, may also adversely affect the customers to which, and the markets into which, we sell our products, and increase our costs and otherwise negatively affect our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations, including in ways that cannot yet be foreseen.

Our annual effective income tax rate can change materially as a result of changes in our mix of U.S. and foreign earnings and other factors, including changes in tax laws and changes made by regulatory authorities.

Our overall effective income tax rate is equal to our total tax expense as a percentage of total earnings before tax. However, income tax expense and benefits are not recognized on a global basis but rather on a jurisdictional or legal entity basis. Losses in one jurisdiction may not be used to offset profits in other jurisdictions and may cause an increase in our tax rate. Changes in the mix of earnings (or losses) between jurisdictions and assumptions used in the calculation of income taxes, among other factors, could have a significant effect on our overall effective income tax rate.

We are subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions. As a result, any adverse development in the tax laws of any of these jurisdictions or any disagreement with our tax positions could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

We are subject to taxation in, and to the tax laws and regulations of, multiple jurisdictions as a result of the international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure. We are also subject to transfer pricing laws with respect to our intercompany transactions, including those relating to the flow of funds among our companies. Adverse developments in these laws or regulations, or any change in position regarding the application, administration or interpretation thereof, in any applicable jurisdiction, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of our operations. In addition, the tax authorities in any applicable jurisdiction, including the U.S., may disagree with the positions we have taken or intend to take regarding the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions. If any applicable tax authorities, including U.S. tax authorities, were to successfully challenge the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of our operations.

Our performance and prospects for future growth could be adversely affected if new products do not meet sales or margin expectations.

Our competitive advantage is due in part to our ability to develop and introduce new products in a timely manner at favorable margins. The development and introduction cycle of new products can be lengthy and involve high levels of investment. New products may not meet sales or margin expectations due to many factors, including our inability to (i) accurately predict demand, end-user preferences and evolving industry standards; (ii) resolve technical and technological challenges in a timely and cost-effective manner; or (iii) achieve manufacturing efficiencies.

A major loss of or disruption in our manufacturing and distribution operations or our information systems and telecommunication resources could adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

If we experienced a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, tornado, earthquake or other severe weather event, or a casualty loss from an event such as a fire or flood, at one of our larger strategic facilities or if such event affected a key supplier, our supply chain or our information systems and telecommunication resources, then there could be a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We are dependent on internal and third party information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information. In particular, we depend on our information technology infrastructure for fulfilling and invoicing customer orders, applying cash receipts, and placing purchase orders with suppliers, making cash disbursements, and conducting digital marketing activities, data processing and electronic communications among business locations.

We also depend on telecommunication systems for communications between company personnel and our customers and suppliers. Future system disruptions, security breaches or shutdowns could significantly disrupt our operations or result in lost or misappropriated information and may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

As a result of previous acquisitions, including Diversey, we recorded a significant amount of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets and we may never realize the full carrying value of these assets.

As a result of certain acquisitions, including the acquisition of Diversey, we recorded a significant amount of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets, including customer relationships, trademarks and developed technologies.

We test goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for possible impairment annually during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Amortizable intangible assets are periodically reviewed for possible impairment whenever there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment may result from, among other things, (i) a decrease in our expected net earnings; (ii) adverse equity market conditions; (iii) a decline in current market multiples; (iv) a decline in our common stock price; (v) a significant adverse change in legal factors or business climates; (vi) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; (vii) heightened competition; (viii) strategic decisions made in response to economic or competitive conditions; or (ix) a more-likely-than-not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or disposed of. In the event that we determine that events or circumstances exist that indicate that the carrying value of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets may no longer be recoverable, we might have to recognize a non-cash impairment of goodwill or other identifiable intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Product liability claims or regulatory actions could adversely affect our financial results or harm our reputation or the value of our brands.

Claims for losses or injuries purportedly caused by some of our products arise in the ordinary course of our business. In addition to the risk of substantial monetary judgments, product liability claims or regulatory actions could result in negative publicity that could harm our reputation in the marketplace or adversely impact the value of our brands or our ability to sell our products in certain jurisdictions. We could also be required to recall possibly defective products, or voluntarily do so, which could result in adverse publicity and significant expenses. Although we maintain product liability insurance coverage, potential product liabilities claims could be excluded or exceed coverage limits under the terms of our insurance policies or could result in increased costs for such coverage.

It is uncertain we will be able to fully replace the business we lose once the agreement with S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. (“SCJ”) expires later this year.

In October 2016 we announced a mutual agreement to end the existing business relating to Diversey’s distribution of SCJ branded products to the professional market, effective May 2, 2017 (with the exception of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic and Poland, which ended on January 1, 2017). Although the loss of this business will have a negative impact on results of operations near term, we are actively working to replace our SCJ sales and to develop new products to replace the SCJ products. It is uncertain when and if we will be able to fully replace this lost business, which could also negatively impact our future results of operations.

The relationship with Unilever PLC (“Unilever”) is important to our Diversey Care segment and any damage to this relationship could have a material adverse effect on this segment.

Diversey is a party to various agreements with Unilever under which it is granted a license to produce and sell professional size packs of Unilever’s consumer brand cleaning products in the institutional and industrial channels of trade, which expires at the end of 2017 (with the exception of a sub-set of the UK business which expires at the end of 2022). Although the term of this agreement may be extended, it is uncertain that the parties will agree to do so. In addition, Diversey also holds licenses to use some trademarks and technology of Unilever in the market for institutional and industrial cleaning, sanitation and hygiene products and related services. If we default under our agreements with Unilever and the agreements are terminated, Unilever fails to perform its obligations under these agreements, or our relationship with Unilever is otherwise damaged or severed, this could have a material adverse effect on our Diversey Care segment, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

If we are unable to retain key employees and other personnel, our consolidated financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our success depends largely on the efforts and abilities of our management team and other key personnel. Their experience and industry contacts significantly benefit us, and we need their expertise to execute our business strategies. If any of our senior management or other key personnel cease to work for us and we are unable to successfully replace any departing senior management or key personnel, our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We could experience disruptions in operations and/or increased labor costs.

In Europe and Latin America, most of our employees are represented by either labor unions or workers councils and are covered by collective bargaining agreements that are generally renewable on an annual basis. As is the case with any negotiation, we may not be able to negotiate acceptable new collective bargaining agreements, which could result in strikes or work stoppages by affected workers. Renewal of collective bargaining agreements could also result in higher wages or benefits paid to union members. A disruption in operations or higher ongoing labor costs could materially affect our business.

We are subject to a variety of environmental and product registration laws that expose us to potential financial liability and increased operating costs.

Our operations are subject to a number of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that govern, among other things, the manufacture of our products, the discharge of pollutants into the air, soil and water and the use, handling, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous materials.

Many jurisdictions require us to have operating permits for our production and warehouse facilities and operations. Any failure to obtain, maintain or comply with the terms of these permits could result in fines or penalties, revocation or nonrenewal of our permits, or orders to cease certain operations, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We generate, use and dispose of hazardous materials in our manufacturing processes. In the event our operations result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment, we may become responsible for the costs associated with the investigation and remediation of sites at which we have released pollutants, or sites where we have disposed or arranged for the disposal of hazardous wastes, even if we fully complied with environmental laws at the time of disposal. We have been, and may continue to be, responsible for the cost of remediation at some locations.

Some jurisdictions have laws and regulations that govern the registration and labeling of some of our products. We expect significant future environmental compliance obligations in our European operations as a result of a European

Union (“EU”) Directive “Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals” (EU Directive No. 2006/1907) enacted on December 18, 2006. The directive imposes several requirements related to the identification and management of risks related to chemical substances manufactured or marketed in Europe. The EU has also recently enacted a “Classification, Packaging and Labeling” regulation. Other jurisdictions may impose similar requirements.

We cannot predict with reasonable certainty the future cost to us of environmental compliance, product registration, or environmental remediation. Environmental laws have become more stringent and complex over time. Our environmental costs and operating expenses will be subject to evolving regulatory requirements and will depend on the scope and timing of the effectiveness of requirements in these various jurisdictions. As a result of such requirements, we may be subject to an increased regulatory burden, and we expect significant future environmental compliance obligations in our operations. Increased compliance costs, increasing risks and penalties associated with violations, or our inability to market some of our products in certain jurisdictions may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Our insurance policies may not cover all operating risks and a casualty loss beyond the limits of our coverage could adversely impact our business.

Our business is subject to operating hazards and risks relating to handling, storing, transporting and use of the products we sell. We maintain insurance policies in amounts and with coverage and deductibles that we believe are reasonable and prudent. Nevertheless, our insurance coverage may not be adequate to protect us from all liabilities and expenses that may arise from claims for personal injury or death or property damage arising in the ordinary course of business, and our current levels of insurance may not be maintained or available in the future at economical prices. If a significant liability claim is brought against us that are not adequately covered by insurance, we may have to pay the claim with our own funds, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

If we are not able to protect our trade secrets or maintain our trademarks, patents and other intellectual property, we may not be able to prevent competitors from developing similar products or from marketing their products in a manner that capitalizes on our trademarks, and this loss of a competitive advantage could decrease our profitability and liquidity.

Our ability to compete effectively with other companies depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our owned and licensed intellectual property. If we were unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our intellectual property and our significant current or proposed products, this loss of a competitive advantage could result in decreased sales or increased operating costs, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on trade secrets to maintain our competitive position, including protecting the formulation and manufacturing techniques of many of our products. As such, we have not sought U.S. or international patent protection for some of our principal product formulas and manufacturing processes. Accordingly, we may not be able to prevent others from developing products that are similar to or competitive with our products.

We own a large number of patents and pending patent applications on our products, aspects thereof, methods of use and/or methods of manufacturing. There is a risk that our patents may not provide meaningful protection and patents may never be issued for our pending patent applications.

We own, or have licenses to use, all of the material trademark and trade name rights used in connection with the packaging, marketing and distribution of our major products both in the U.S. and in other countries where our products are principally sold. Trademark and trade name protection is important to our business. Although most of our trademarks are registered in the U.S. and in the foreign countries in which we operate, we may not be successful in asserting trademark or trade name protection. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. The costs required to protect our trademarks and trade names may be substantial.

We cannot be certain that we will be able to assert these intellectual property rights successfully in the future or that they will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. Other parties may infringe on our intellectual property rights and may thereby dilute the value of our intellectual property in the marketplace. Third parties, including competitors, may assert intellectual property infringement or invalidity claims against us that could be upheld. Intellectual property litigation, which could result in substantial cost to and diversion of effort by us, may be necessary to protect our trade secrets or proprietary technology or for us to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others and to determine the scope and validity of others' proprietary rights. We may not prevail in any such litigation, and if we are unsuccessful, we may not be able to obtain any necessary licenses on reasonable terms or at all.

Any failure by us to protect our trademarks and other intellectual property rights may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Cyber risk and the failure to maintain the integrity of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of third parties with which we do business, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to an increasing number of information technology vulnerabilities, threats and targeted computer crimes which pose a risk to the security of our systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data. Disruptions or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support our businesses and customers, or cyber attacks or security breaches of our networks or systems, could result in the loss of customers and business opportunities, legal liability, regulatory fines, penalties or intervention, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensatory costs, and additional compliance costs, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations. While we attempt to mitigate these risks, our systems, networks, products, solutions and services remain potentially vulnerable to advanced and persistent threats.

We also maintain and have access to sensitive, confidential or personal data or information in certain of our businesses that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations and customer controls. Despite our efforts to protect such sensitive, confidential or personal data or information, our facilities and systems and those of our customers and third-party service providers may be vulnerable to security breaches, theft, misplaced or lost data, programming and/or human errors that could lead to the compromising of sensitive, confidential or personal data or information, improper use of our systems, software solutions or networks, unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction of information, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to our Proposed Spin-off or Sale of our Diversey Care Division and the Food Hygiene and Cleaning Business within our Food Care Division (“New Diversey”)

We previously announced a plan to pursue a tax-free spin-off or sale of New Diversey. Any spin-off or sale would be contingent upon the satisfaction of a number of conditions, will require significant time and attention of our management and may have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations, even if it is not completed.

We announced a plan to pursue a tax-free spin-off or sale of New Diversey. Any spin-off or sale will be subject to various conditions and may be affected by unanticipated developments or changes in market conditions. Completion of a spin-off or sale will be contingent upon several factors, including, but not limited to, authorization and approval of our board of directors, receipt of governmental and regulatory approvals of the transactions contemplated by the spin-off or sale, execution of intercompany agreements, and, in the case of a spin-off, confirmation of the tax-free status of the spin-off and the effectiveness of a registration statement with the SEC. For these and other reasons, a spin-off or sale of New Diversey may not be completed during 2017, if at all.

Even if we do not complete a spin-off or sale of New Diversey, our ongoing businesses may be adversely affected, and we may be subject to certain risks and consequences, including, but not limited to, the following:

- execution of any proposed spin-off or sale will require significant time and attention from management, which may postpone the execution of other initiatives that may have been beneficial to us;
- we will be required to pay certain costs and expenses relating to any proposed spin-off or sale process, such as legal, accounting and other professional fees, whether or not a spin-off or sale is completed; and
- we may experience negative reactions from the financial markets if we fail to complete a spin-off or sale of New Diversey.

We may be unable to achieve some or all of the benefits that we expect to achieve from any spin-off or sale of New Diversey.

Although we believe that separating New Diversey from the Company will provide financial, operational, managerial and other benefits to us and our stockholders, a spin-off or sale may not provide such results on the scope or scale we anticipate, and we may not realize the assumed benefits of such spin-off or sale. In addition, we will incur one-time costs in connection with a spin-off or sale that may exceed our estimates and negate some of the benefits we expect to

achieve. If we do not realize these assumed benefits, we could suffer a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

If any proposed spin-off of New Diversey is completed, the trading price of our common stock may be expected to decline.

We expect the trading price of our common stock immediately following any proposed spin-off to be significantly lower than immediately preceding the spin-off because the trading price of our common stock will no longer reflect the value of New Diversey.

Following any proposed spin-off, the combined market value of the shares of common stock held in the Company and in New Diversey may be less than what the market value of the Company's common stock would have been had no spin-off occurred.

The common stock of the Company and of any new, independent company that operates New Diversey that you may hold following any proposed spin-off may collectively trade at a price that is less than the price at which the Company's common stock would have traded had no spin-off occurred. The combined market value of your common stock in the Company and in the new, independent company that operates New Diversey will depend on the future performance of the Company and that new company as separate, independent companies, the nature of the stockholder base of each company, how the market for the Company's common stock and the common stock of the company operating New Diversey may differ and the prices at which each company's shares subsequently trade.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We manufacture products in 96 facilities, with 28 of those facilities serving more than one of our business segments and our Medical and Other categories of products. The geographic dispersion of our manufacturing facilities is as follows:

Geographic Region	Number of Manufacturing Facilities
North America	38
Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA")	32
Latin America	10
Asia, Australia and New Zealand ("APAC")	16
Total	96

Manufacturing Facilities by Reportable Segment and Other

Food Care: We produce Food Care products in 47 manufacturing facilities, of which 10 are in North America, 17 in EMEA, 10 in Latin America, 10 in APAC.

Diversey Care: We produce Diversey Care products in 19 manufacturing facilities, of which 6 are in North America, 8 in EMEA, 3 in Latin America, 2 in APAC.

Product Care: We produce Product Care products in 57 manufacturing facilities, of which 27 are in North America, 20 in EMEA, 1 in Latin America, 9 in APAC.

Medical and Other: We produce Medical products in 2 manufacturing facilities, of which 1 is in North America, 1 is in EMEA.

Other Property Information

We own the large majority of our manufacturing facilities. Some of these facilities are subject to secured or other financing arrangements. We lease the balance of our manufacturing facilities, which are generally smaller sites. Our manufacturing facilities are usually located in general purpose buildings that house our specialized machinery for the manufacture of one or more products. Because of the relatively low density of our air cellular, polyethylene foam and protective mailer products, we realize significant freight savings by locating our manufacturing facilities for these products near our customers and distributors.

We also occupy facilities containing sales, distribution, technical, warehouse or administrative functions at a number of locations in the United States and in many foreign countries. Some of these facilities are located on the manufacturing sites that we own and some of these are leased. Stand-alone facilities of these types are generally leased. Our global headquarters is located in an owned property in Charlotte, North Carolina. For a list of those countries outside of the United States where we have operations, see "Foreign Operations" above. Our website, www.sealedair.com, contains additional information about our worldwide business.

We believe that our manufacturing, warehouse, office and other facilities are well maintained, suitable for their purposes and adequate for our needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth in Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption "Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies" is incorporated herein by reference.

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At December 31, 2016, we were a party to, or otherwise involved in, several federal, state and foreign environmental proceedings and private environmental claims for the cleanup of “Superfund” sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and other sites. We may have potential liability for investigation and cleanup of some of these sites. It is our policy to accrue for environmental cleanup costs if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and if we can reasonably estimate an amount or range of costs associated with various alternative remediation strategies, without giving effect to any possible future insurance proceeds. As assessments and cleanups proceed, we review these liabilities periodically and adjust our reserves as additional information becomes available. At December 31, 2016, environmental related reserves were not material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. While it is often difficult to estimate potential liabilities and the future impact of environmental matters, based upon the information currently available to us and our experience in dealing with these matters, we believe that our potential future liability with respect to these sites is not material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

We are also involved in various other legal actions incidental to our business. We believe, after consulting with counsel, that the disposition of these other legal proceedings and matters will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.
Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information appearing in the table below sets forth the current position or positions held by each of our executive officers, the officer's age as of January 31, 2017, the year in which the officer was first elected to the position currently held with us or with the former Sealed Air Corporation, now known as Sealed Air Corporation (US) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and the year in which such person was first elected an officer. All of our officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

There are no family relationships among any of our officers or directors.

Name and Current Position	Age as of January 31, 2017	First Elected to Current Position	First Elected an Officer
Jerome A. Peribere			
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	62	2013	2012
Carol P. Lowe			
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	51	2012	2012
Emile Z. Chammas			
Senior Vice President	48	2010	2010
Kenneth P. Chrisman			
Vice President	52	2014	2014
Karl R. Deily			
Senior Vice President	59	2006	2006
Ilham Kadri			
Senior Vice President	48	2013	2013
William G. Stiehl			
Chief Accounting Officer and Controller	55	2013	2013

Prior to being elected as an officer in August 2014, Mr. Chrisman served in a variety of management positions with the Company, including Global Vice President of Cushioning Solutions, Vice President and General Manager of Global Specialty Foams and Vice President of Customer Equipment. Mr. Chrisman has been an employee of the Company for 29 years.

Before joining the Company in November 2010, Mr. Chammas was the Vice President, Worldwide Supply Chain, for the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, a confectionery company, from October 2008 through October 2010, and prior to that served in management positions of increasing responsibility in supply chain, operations and procurement with the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company from January 2002 until October 2008.

Prior to joining the Company in January 2013, Dr. Kadri was the General Manager of the Dow Advanced Materials Division, a specialty materials provider in the Middle East and Africa, and the Europe, Middle East and Africa Commercial Director for Dow Water & Process Solutions, a global leader in sustainable separation and purification

technology, from January 2010 until December 2012. Dr. Kadri joined Dow in 2009 as a Marketing Director for Dow Coating Materials, following the acquisition of Rohm and Haas, where she served as a Marketing Director for the construction, coatings and industrial division, since 2007. Dr. Kadri was appointed to the board of directors of the A.O. Smith Corporation in December, 2016.

Prior to joining the Company in January 2013, Mr. Stiehl was Vice President of Finance and Controller of the Aerostructures business unit of United Technologies Corporation from July 2012 through December 2012. Mr. Stiehl worked at Goodrich Corporation from 2006 through 2012. Mr. Stiehl also served as Senior Audit Manager with Deloitte and has worked in various accounting and finance positions for over twenty-five years with increasing levels of responsibilities.

Prior to joining the Company in June 2012, Ms. Lowe was the President of Carlisle Food Service Products, a subsidiary of Carlisle Companies Incorporated, a global diversified manufacturing company from August 2011 through June 2012. Ms. Lowe worked for Carlisle Companies Inc. for over ten years in a number of leadership positions including President of two business units, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer. Ms. Lowe also served as a board member of Cytec Industries, Inc. from October 2007 through December 2015.

Prior to joining the Company in September 2012, Mr. Peribere worked at The Dow Chemical Company (“Dow”) from 1977 through August 2012. Mr. Peribere served in multiple managerial roles with Dow, most recently as Executive Vice President of Dow and President and Chief Executive Officer, Dow Advanced Materials, a unit of Dow, from 2010 through August 2012. Mr. Peribere currently serves as a board member of Xylem, Inc.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol SEE. The table below shows the quarterly high and low closing sales prices of our common stock and cash dividends per share for 2016 and 2015.

2016	High	Low	Dividend
First Quarter	\$48.53	\$38.36	\$ 0.13
Second Quarter	52.68	43.55	0.16
Third Quarter	49.41	45.11	0.16
Fourth Quarter	48.84	42.45	0.16

2015	High	Low	Dividend
First Quarter	\$48.30	\$39.42	\$ 0.13
Second Quarter	52.60	43.80	0.13
Third Quarter	55.40	45.78	0.13
Fourth Quarter	51.70	42.17	0.13

As of January 31, 2017, there were approximately 4,641 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

Our Amended Credit Facility and the senior notes contain covenants that restrict our ability to declare or pay dividends. However, we do not believe these covenants are likely to materially limit the future payment of quarterly cash dividends on our common stock.

The following table shows our total cash dividends paid each year since 2009.

	Total Cash Dividends Paid (In millions)	Total Cash Dividends Paid per Common Share
2009	\$ 75.7	\$ 0.48
2010	79.7	0.50
2011	87.4	0.52
2012	100.9	0.52
2013	102.0	0.52
2014	110.9	0.52
2015	106.8	0.52
2016	121.6	0.61
Total	\$ 785.0	

The dividend payments discussed above are recorded as reductions to cash and cash equivalents and retained earnings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. From time to time, we may consider other means of returning value to our stockholders based on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. There is no guarantee that our Board of Directors will declare any further dividends.

Common Stock Performance Comparisons

The following graph shows, for the five years ended December 31, 2016, the cumulative total return on an investment of \$100 assumed to have been made on December 31, 2011 in our common stock. The graph compares this return (“SEE”) with that of comparable investments assumed to have been made on the same date in: (a) the Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index (“Composite S&P 500”) and (b) a self-constructed peer group (“Peer Group”).

The Peer Group includes us and the following companies: Agrium Inc., Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.; Ashland Inc.; Avery Dennison Corporation; Ball Corporation; Bemis Company, Inc.; Celanese Corporation; Crown Holdings, Inc.; Eastman Chemical Company; Ecolab Inc.; Huntsman Corporation; Monsanto Company; The Mosaic Company; Owens-Illinois, Inc.; PPG Industries, Inc.; Praxair, Inc.; The Sherwin-Williams Company; and Sonoco Products Co.

Total return for each assumed investment assumes the reinvestment of all dividends on December 31 of the year in which the dividends were paid.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below sets forth the total number of shares of our common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, that we repurchased in each month of the quarter ended December 31, 2016, the average price paid per share and the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under our publicly announced plans or programs.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾ (a)	Average Price Paid Per Share (b)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Announced Plans or Programs (c)	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (d)
Balance as of September 30, 2016				\$ 667,205,595
October 1, 2016 through				
October 31, 2016	158,905	—	—	667,205,595
November 1, 2016 through				
November 30, 2016	13,036	—	—	667,205,595
December 1, 2016 through				
December 31, 2016	21,019	—	—	667,205,595
Total	192,960	—	—	\$ 667,205,595

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⁽¹⁾We acquired shares by means of (i) shares withheld from awards under our Omnibus Incentive Plan (the successor plan to our 2005 Contingent Stock Plan) pursuant to the provision thereof that permits minimum tax withholding obligations or other legally required charges to be satisfied by having us withhold shares from an award under that plan and (ii) shares reacquired pursuant to the forfeiture provision of our Omnibus Incentive Plan. We report price calculations in column (b) in the table above only for shares purchased as part of our publicly announced program, when applicable. For shares withheld for minimum tax withholding obligations or other legally required charges, we withhold shares at a price equal to their fair market value. We do not make payments for shares reacquired by the Company pursuant to the forfeiture provision of the Omnibus Incentive Plan as those shares are simply forfeited.

Period	Shares withheld for tax obligations and charges (a)	Average withholding price for shares in column "a" (b)	Forfeitures under Omnibus Incentive Plan (c)	Total (d)
October 2016	155,348	\$ 45.22	3,557	158,905
November 2016	—	—	13,036	13,036
December 2016	18,787	51.77	2,232	21,019
Total	174,135		18,825	192,960

On July 9, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program to repurchase up to \$1.5 billion of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock. This new program replaced the previous stock repurchase program approved in August 2007. This program has no set expiration date. The Company's decision to pursue the separation of New Diversey through either a tax-free spin-off or other strategic alternatives restricts the ability to repurchase shares under the current share buyback program. Once the separation process is concluded, the Company currently intends to resume share repurchases.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(In millions, except share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data⁽³⁾:					
Net sales	\$6,778.3	\$ 7,031.5	\$ 7,750.5	\$ 7,690.8	\$ 7,559.2
Gross profit	2,531.6	2,586.6	2,687.6	2,589.9	2,520.5
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	—	—	—	—	1,892.3
Operating profit (loss)	819.1	763.4	653.6	604.6	(1,429.5)
Loss on debt redemption	(0.1)	(110.0)	(102.5)	(36.3)	(36.9)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before					
income tax provision	565.9	425.9	267.2	180.2	(1,884.4)
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	486.6	335.4	258.1	95.3	(1,619.0)
Net earnings from discontinued operations	—	—	—	7.6	28.7
Net gain on sale of discontinued operations	—	—	—	22.9	178.9
Net earnings (loss) available to common stockholders	\$486.4	\$ 335.4	\$ 258.1	\$ 125.8	\$ (1,411.4)
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share:					
Basic					
Continuing operations	\$2.49	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.49	\$ (8.40)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.16	1.08
Net earnings (loss) per common share—basic	\$2.49	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.65	\$ (7.32)
Diluted					
Continuing operations	\$2.46	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.44	\$ (8.40)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.14	1.08
Net earnings (loss) per common share—diluted	\$2.46	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.58	\$ (7.32)
Dividends per common share	\$0.61	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52
Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	363.7	351.7	278.7	982.4	679.6
Goodwill	2,855.6	2,909.5	2,996.9	3,114.6	3,151.2
Intangible assets, net	710.1	784.3	872.2	1,016.9	1,131.6
Total assets	7,389.1	7,405.0	7,912.0	9,132.3	9,325.9
Settlement agreement and related accrued interest	—	—	—	925.1	876.9
Long-term debt, less current portion	3,938.3	4,266.8	4,240.8	4,072.8	4,495.7
Total stockholders' equity	609.7	527.1	1,162.8	1,416.3	1,468.5
Working capital (current assets less current liabilities)	96.3	408.5	891.4	758.7	993.6
Consolidated Cash Flows Data⁽³⁾:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$906.9	\$ 982.1	\$ (218.8)	\$ 640.4	\$ 394.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(314.8)	(60.0)	(126.3)	(113.9)	(114.9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(540.9)	(788.7)	(321.2)	(319.9)	(585.1)
Other Financial Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$214.0	\$ 213.3	\$ 266.7	\$ 283.4	\$ 300.2
Share-based incentive compensation	\$59.9	\$ 61.2	\$ 54.1	24.1	16.9
Capital expenditures	275.7	184.0	153.9	116.0	122.8

- (1) Property and equipment, net, and other non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2015, have been revised to properly reflect asset retirement obligations. This resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net and other non-current liabilities. Certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in short-term borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 related to extended payment terms on a vendor agreement on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of these items on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows resulted in a decrease to cash provided (used in) by operating activities and an increase to cash used in financing activities for December 31, 2014 and an increase to cash provided (used in) by operating activities and a decrease to cash used in financing activities for December 31, 2015. Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 reclassifications were made on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows due to changes in the accounting treatment of a factoring agreement from cash and cash equivalents to other receivables. This reclassification resulted in an increase in cash provided (used in) by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the year ended December 31, 2014. See Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading “Reclassifications and Revisions” for further discussion of the revisions.
- (2) Operating results for the rigid medical packaging business were reclassified to discontinued operations in 2013, and 2012 and related assets and liabilities were reclassified to assets and liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2012. Operating results for Diversey Japan were reclassified to discontinued operations for the periods in 2012. See Note 3, “Divestitures and Acquisitions,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our previously filed Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 for further information about the sale of our rigid medical packaging business in 2013.
- (3) See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” for a discussion of the factors that contributed to our consolidated operating results and our consolidated cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2016.
- (4) During 2012, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$883 million for Diversey Care and \$208 million for Hygiene Solutions. In addition, we recorded an \$801 million impairment charge related to the Company’s trademarks, customer relationships and certain technology during 2012.
- (5) As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 with retrospective application. This resulted in a reclassification from other non-current assets to long-term debt, less current portion, for debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2012 through 2015. Refer to Note 2, “Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (6) The Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 on a prospective basis, related to the recognition of excess tax benefits to the income statement which were previously recorded in additional paid-in capital, effective January 1, 2016. This resulted in a reclassification of the treatment of excess tax benefits on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as of December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information in this MD&A should be read together with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes set forth in Part II, Item 8, as well as the discussion included in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. All amounts and percentages are approximate due to rounding and all dollars are in millions, except per share amounts.

We report our segment information in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 280, "Segment Reporting," ("FASB ASC Topic 280"). The Company's segment reporting structure consists of three reportable segments and an "Other" category and is as follows:

- Food Care;
- Diversey Care;
- Product Care; and
- Other (includes Corporate, Medical Applications and New Ventures businesses).

As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. Accordingly, all prior periods have been revised to reflect this change.

See Note 4, "Segments" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Overview

We are a global leader in food safety and security, facility hygiene and product protection. We serve an array of end markets including food and beverage processing, food service, retail, healthcare and industrial, and commercial and consumer applications. Our focus is on achieving quality sales growth through leveraging our geographic footprint, technological know-how and leading market positions to bring measureable, sustainable value to our customers, employees and investors. We have widely recognized and inventive brands such as Cryovac® packaging technology, Diversey® and TASKI® brand cleaning and hygiene solutions and our Bubble Wrap® brand cushioning, Jiffy® protective mailers, and Instapak® foam-in-place systems.

As of December 31, 2016, we employed approximately 6,900 sales, marketing and customer service personnel throughout the world who sell and market our products to and through a large number of distributors, fabricators, converters, e-commerce and mail order fulfillment firms, and contract packaging firms as well as directly to end-users such as food processors, foodservice businesses, supermarket retailers, lodging, retail pharmaceutical companies, healthcare facilities, medical device manufacturers, and other manufacturers. We have no material long-term contracts for the distribution of our products. In 2016, no customer or affiliated group of customers accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated net sales.

Historically, net sales in our Food Care segment have tended to be slightly lower in the first quarter and slightly higher towards the end of the third quarter through the fourth quarter, due to holiday events. Net sales in our Product Care segment have also tended to be slightly lower in the first quarter and higher in the mid-third quarter and through the fourth quarter due to the holiday shopping season. Net sales in our Diversey Care segment have tended to be higher in the second quarter due to higher occupancy rates in European lodging. On a consolidated basis, there is little seasonality in the business with net sales slightly lower in the first quarter and slightly higher towards the end of the third quarter through the fourth quarter. Our consolidated net earnings typically trend directionally the same as our net sales seasonality. Cash flow from operations has tended to be higher in the second half of the year, reflecting seasonality of sales and working capital changes, including the timing of certain annual incentive compensation payments.

Other factors may outweigh the effects of seasonal changes in our net earnings results including, but not limited to, changes in raw materials and other costs, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, taxes and the timing and amount of acquisition synergies and restructuring and other non-recurring charges.

Competition for most of our packaging products is based primarily on packaging performance characteristics, service and price. Since competition is also based upon innovations in packaging technology, we maintain ongoing research and development programs to enable us to maintain technological leadership. Our Food Care hygiene solutions and Diversey Care solutions businesses face a wide spectrum of competitors across each product category. Competition is both global and regional in scope and includes numerous small, local competitors with limited product portfolios and geographic reach. For more details, see “Competition” included in Part I, Item 1 “Business.”

Our net sales are sensitive to developments in our customers' business or market conditions, changes in the global economy, and the effects of foreign currency translation. Our costs can vary materially due to changes in input costs, including petrochemical-related costs (primarily resin costs), which are not within our control. Consequently, our management focuses on reducing those costs that we can control and using petrochemical-based and other raw materials as efficiently as possible. We also believe that our global presence helps to insulate us from localized changes in business conditions.

We manage our businesses to generate substantial operating cash flow. We believe that our operating cash flow will permit us to continue to spend on innovative research and development and to invest in our business by means of capital expenditures for property and equipment and acquisitions. Moreover, we expect that our ability to generate substantial operating cash flow should provide us with the flexibility to repay debt and to return capital to our stockholders.

Recent Events and Trends

Agreement with SC Johnson & Son

Diversey Care division has reached a mutual agreement with SC Johnson & Son ("SCJ") to end the existing business relating to Sealed Air's distribution of SCJ-branded products to the professional market under the existing Brand License Agreement ("BLA"). The companies agreed that the BLA will expire on May 2, 2017, with the exception of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic and Poland, where the BLA expired on January 1, 2017. Both companies are committed to maintaining a continuous supply of SCJ-branded products to customers under the BLA. While the expiration of the BLA will negatively impact the results of operations for the Diversey Care segment near term, the Company is actively engaged in efforts to replace the business lost, including developing new partnerships, expanding existing relationships and growing the Diversey brand into new channels.

Separation of New Diversey

On October 17, 2016, Sealed Air announced a plan to pursue the tax-free spin-off of its Diversey Care division and the food hygiene and cleaning business within its Food Care division (together "New Diversey"). The tax-free spin-off would create two independent companies, New Sealed Air (the remaining Sealed Air business) and New Diversey, each with an enhanced strategic focus, simplified operating structure, distinct investment identity and strong financial profile. As the Company proceeds with that plan, it is also exploring other strategic alternatives, including a potential sale of New Diversey.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2017, we expect growth from increased sales in our core business and new product introductions. We expect our business will continue to benefit from strong protein markets in North America and EMEA, and growth in the global e-Commerce market. These positive trends are expected to be partially offset by limited growth opportunities in the industrial sector due to overall weakness in global industrial GDP, continued weakness in the Australian beef market, the expiration of the SCJ BLA, and unfavorable currency.

Highlights of Financial Performance

Below are the highlights of our financial performance for the years ended December 31.

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	2016	2015	2014	% Change		% Change	
Net sales	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5	(3.6)%	(9.3)%
Gross profit	\$2,531.6	\$2,586.6	\$2,687.6	(2.1)%	(3.8)%
As a % of net sales	37.3	% 36.8	% 34.7	%			
Operating profit	\$819.1	\$763.4	\$653.6	7.3	%	16.8	%
As a % of net sales	12.1	% 10.9	% 8.4	%			
Net earnings	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1	45.0	%	29.9	%
Net earnings per common share – basic	\$2.49	\$1.63	\$1.22	52.8	%	33.6	%
Net earnings per common share – diluted	\$2.46	\$1.62	\$1.20	51.9	%	35.0	%
Weighted average number of common shares							
outstanding:							
Basic	194.3	203.9	210.0				
Diluted	197.2	206.7	213.9				
Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$1,157.0	\$1,174.1	\$1,118.3	(1.5)%	5.0	%
Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted EPS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$2.66	\$2.59	\$1.86	2.7	%	39.2	%

⁽¹⁾See Note 4, “Segments” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted EBITDA to U.S. GAAP net earnings.

⁽²⁾See “Diluted Net Earnings per Common Share” below for a reconciliation of our U.S. GAAP EPS to our non-U.S. GAAP adjusted EPS.

⁽³⁾Represents U.S. GAAP EPS adjusted for the net effect of Special Items, which are certain specified infrequent, non-operational or one-time costs/credits.

Diluted Net Earnings per Common Share

The following table presents a reconciliation of our U.S. GAAP EPS to non-U.S. GAAP adjusted EPS.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014

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(In millions, except per share data)	Net		Net		Net	
	Earnings	EPS	Earnings	EPS	Earnings	EPS
U.S. GAAP net earnings and EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$486.4	\$2.46	\$335.4	\$1.62	\$258.1	\$1.20
Special Items ⁽²⁾	40.0	0.20	200.7	0.97	140.8	0.66
Non-U.S. GAAP adjusted net earnings and						
adjusted EPS	\$526.4	\$2.66	\$536.1	\$2.59	\$398.9	\$1.86
Weighted average number of common shares						
outstanding – Diluted		197.2		206.7		213.9

⁽¹⁾Net earnings per common share are calculated under the two-class method.

⁽²⁾Special Items include the following:

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(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Special Items:			
Restructuring and other charges ⁽¹⁾	(12.9)	(78.3)	(65.7)
Other restructuring associated costs included in cost of			
sales and selling, general and administrative expenses	(28.0)	(42.9)	(35.8)
Development grant matter included in selling, general			
and administrative expenses	—	—	(14.0)
Termination of licensing agreement	—	—	(5.3)
Stock appreciation rights income (expense)	0.1	(3.9)	(8.1)
Impairments of equity method investment	—	—	(5.7)
Foreign currency exchange loss related to Venezuelan			
subsidiaries	(3.4)	(33.1)	(20.4)
Charges related to ceasing operations in Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	(52.1)	—	—
Loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities	(0.1)	(110.0)	(102.5)
Gain from Settlement agreement in 2014 and related			
costs	—	—	21.1
(Loss) gain on sale of North American foam trays and			
absorbent pads business and European food trays			
business	(1.8)	13.4	—
Non-operating charge for contingent guarantee included in			
other income (expense), net	—	—	(2.5)
(Loss) gain related to the sale of other businesses,			
investments and property, plant and equipment	(1.6)	11.1	(5.1)
Charges incurred related to pursuit of strategic			
alternatives of New Diversey	(6.7)	—	—
Other Special Items ⁽²⁾	1.3	(2.5)	(0.7)
Pre-tax impact of Special Items	(105.2)	(246.2)	(244.7)
Tax impact of Special Items and Tax Special Items ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	65.2	45.5	103.9
Net impact of Special Items	\$(40.0)	\$(200.7)	\$(140.8)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding -			
Diluted	197.2	206.7	213.9
Earnings per share impact from Special Items	\$(0.20)	\$(0.97)	\$(0.66)

- (1) Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Refer to Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards “ of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (2) Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily included a reduction in a non-income tax reserve following the completion of a governmental audit partially offset by legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions.
- (3) Refer to Note 1 to the table below for a description of Tax Special Items.

Our U.S. GAAP and non-U.S. GAAP income taxes are as follows:

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
U.S. GAAP Earnings before income tax provision	\$565.9	\$425.9	\$267.2
Pre-tax impact of Special Items	(105.2)	(246.2)	(244.7)
Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted Earnings before income tax provision	\$671.1	\$672.1	\$511.9
U.S. GAAP Income tax (benefit) provision	\$79.5	\$90.5	\$9.1
Special Items related to tax ⁽¹⁾	48.5	(17.0)	45.6
Tax impact of Special Items ⁽²⁾	16.7	62.5	58.3
Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted Income tax provision	\$144.7	\$136.0	\$113.0
U.S. GAAP Effective income tax rate	14.0 %	21.2 %	3.4 %
Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted income tax rate	21.6 %	20.2 %	22.1 %

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Tax Special Items include the release of certain tax reserves recorded at the time of the Diversey Holdings, Inc. acquisition, for which the statute of limitations had expired. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Tax Special Items included the release of certain tax reserves recorded at the time of the Diversey Holdings, Inc. acquisition, for which the statute of limitations had expired and the Settlement agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Tax Special Items included the enactment of the extenders legislation, containing certain favorable foreign tax provisions and extending the research & development credit for the entire year.
- (2) The tax rate used to calculate the tax impact of Special Items is based on the jurisdiction in which the charge was recorded.

Foreign Currency Translation Impact on Consolidated Financial Results

Since we are a U.S. domiciled company, we translate our foreign currency-denominated financial results into U.S. dollars. Due to the changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, translating our financial results from foreign currencies to U.S. dollars may result in a favorable or unfavorable impact. Historically, the most significant currencies that have impacted the translation of our consolidated financial results are the euro, the Australian dollar, the Brazilian real, the British pound, the Canadian dollar, the Mexican peso and the Venezuelan

bolivar.

The following table presents the approximate favorable or (unfavorable) impact foreign currency translation had on some of our consolidated financial results:

(In millions)	2016	2015
	vs.	vs.
	2015	2014
Net sales	\$(242.5)	\$(764.0)
Cost of sales	\$162.9	\$491.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$48.0	\$165.8
Net earnings	\$(17.4)	\$(62.2)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$(35.1)	\$(125.8)

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Net Sales by Geographic Region

Net sales by geographic region for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs.	2015 vs.
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
				%	%
North America	\$2,852.8	\$2,923.2	\$3,071.9	(2.4)%	(4.8)%
As a % of net sales	42.1 %	41.6 %	39.6 %		
EMEA ⁽¹⁾	\$2,302.5	\$2,410.4	\$2,783.2	(4.5)%	(13.4)%
As a % of net sales	34.0 %	34.3 %	35.9 %		
Latin America	\$641.1	\$695.8	\$807.5	(7.9)%	(13.8)%
As a % of net sales	9.5 %	9.9 %	10.4 %		
APAC ⁽²⁾	\$981.9	\$1,002.1	\$1,087.9	(2.0)%	(7.9)%
As a % of net sales	14.4 %	14.2 %	14.1 %		
Total	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5	(3.6)%	(9.3)%

⁽¹⁾EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa

⁽²⁾APAC = Asia, Australia, and New Zealand

By geographic region, the components of the change in net sales for 2016 compared with 2015 were as follows:

(in millions)	North America	EMEA	Latin America	APAC	Total					
2015 net sales	\$2,923.2	\$2,410.4	\$695.8	\$1,002.1	\$7,031.5					
Volume – Units	73.2	2.5 %	10.7	0.4 %	(31.2)	(4.5)%	(2.8)	(0.3)%	49.9	0.6 %
Price/mix	(81.5)	(2.8)%	24.2	1.0 %	96.2	13.8 %	2.1	0.2 %	41.0	0.6 %
Divestitures	(52.9)	(1.8)%	(48.7)	(2.0)%	—	— %	—	— %	(101.6)	(1.4)%
Total constant dollar change										
(Non-U.S. GAAP)	(61.2)	(2.1)%	(13.8)	(0.6)%	65.0	9.3 %	(0.7)	(0.1)%	(10.7)	(0.2)%
Foreign currency translation	(9.2)	(0.3)%	(94.1)	(3.9)%	(119.7)	(17.2)%	(19.5)	(1.9)%	(242.5)	(3.4)%
Total	(70.4)	(2.4)%	(107.9)	(4.5)%	(54.7)	(7.9)%	(20.2)	(2.0)%	(253.2)	(3.6)%
2016 net sales	\$2,852.8	\$2,302.5	\$641.1	\$981.9	\$6,778.3					

By geographic region, the components of the change in net sales for 2015 compared with 2014 were as follows:

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(in millions)	North America			EMEA			Latin America			APAC			Total	
2014 net sales	\$3,071.9			\$2,783.2			\$ 807.5			\$1,087.9			\$7,750.5	
Volume – Units	21.7	0.7	% 55.2	2.0	% (51.2)	(6.3)%	15.4	1.4	% 41.1	0.5	%			
Price/mix	28.0	0.9	% 34.4	1.2	% 102.1	12.6	% 11.1	1.0	% 175.6	2.3	%			
Divestitures	(161.0)	(5.2)%	(10.7)	(0.4)%	—	—	% —	—	% (171.7)	(2.2)%				
Total constant dollar change														
(Non-U.S. GAAP)	(111.3)	(3.6)%	78.9	2.8	% 50.9	6.3	% 26.5	2.4	% 45.0	0.6	%			
Foreign currency translation	(37.4)	(1.2)%	(451.7)	(16.2)%	(162.6)	(20.1)%	(112.3)	(10.3)%	(764.0)	(9.9)%				
Total change (U.S. GAAP)	(148.7)	(4.8)%	(372.8)	(13.4)%	(111.7)	(13.8)%	(85.8)	(7.9)%	(719.0)	(9.3)%				
2015 net sales	\$2,923.2			\$2,410.4			\$ 695.8			\$1,002.1			\$7,031.5	

Net Sales by Segment

The following table presents net sales by our segment reporting structure:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
	2016	2015	2014	% Change	% Change
Net Sales:					
Food Care	\$3,222.1	\$3,405.1	\$3,835.3	(5.4)%	(11.2)%
As a % of Total Company net sales	47.5 %	48.4 %	49.5 %		
Diversey Care	1,963.2	1,999.1	2,173.1	(1.8)%	(8.0)%
As a % of Total Company net sales	29.0 %	28.4 %	28.0 %		
Product Care ⁽¹⁾	1,523.7	1,553.6	1,662.6	(1.9)%	(6.6)%
As a % of Total Company net sales	22.5 %	22.1 %	21.5 %		
Other ⁽¹⁾	69.3	73.7	79.5	(6.0)%	(7.3)%
Total Company	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5	(3.6)%	(9.3)%

⁽¹⁾ As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. This resulted in a reclassification of \$13.1 million of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$7.6 million of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Components of Change in Net Sales by Segment

The following tables present the components of change in net sales by our segment reporting structure for 2016 compared with 2015 and 2015 compared with 2014. We also present the change in net sales excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, a non-U.S. GAAP measure, which we define as “constant dollar.” We believe using constant dollar measures aids in the comparability between periods as it eliminates the volatility of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(in millions)	Food Care		Diversey Care		Product Care ⁽²⁾		Other ⁽²⁾		Total Company		
2015 Net Sales	\$3,405.1		\$1,999.1		\$1,553.6		\$73.7		\$7,031.5		
Volume – Units	34.5	1.0	% (3.4)	(0.2)%	21.3	1.4	% (2.5)	(3.5)%	49.9	0.6	%
Price/mix ⁽¹⁾	26.1	0.8	% 44.3	2.2	% (29.2)	(1.9)%	(0.2)	(0.3)%	41.0	0.6	%
Divestitures	(101.6)	(3.0)%	—	—	% —	—	% —	—	% (101.6)	(1.4)%	
Total constant dollar change											
(Non-U.S. GAAP)	(41.0)	(1.2)%	40.9	2.0	% (7.9)	(0.5)%	(2.7)	(3.8)%	(10.7)	(0.2)%	
Foreign currency translation	(142.0)	(4.2)%	(76.8)	(3.8)%	(22.0)	(1.4)%	(1.7)	(2.3)%	(242.5)	(3.4)%	
Total change (U.S. GAAP)	(183.0)	(5.4)%	(35.9)	(1.8)%	(29.9)	(1.9)%	(4.4)	(6.0)%	(253.2)	(3.6)%	
2016 Net Sales	\$3,222.1		\$1,963.2		\$1,523.7		\$69.3		\$6,778.3		
(in millions)	Food Care		Diversey Care		Product Care ⁽²⁾		Other ⁽²⁾		Total Company		
2014 Net Sales	\$3,835.3		\$2,173.1		\$1,662.6		\$79.5		\$7,750.5		
Volume – Units	52.0	1.3	% 25.7	0.8	% (32.1)	(1.9)%	(4.5)	(5.7)%	41.1	0.5	%
Price/mix ⁽¹⁾	101.2	2.6	% 41.4	1.9	% 22.2	1.3	% 10.8	13.6	% 175.6	2.3	%
Divestiture	(171.7)	(4.4)%	—	—	% —	—	% —	—	% (171.7)	(2.2)%	
Total constant dollar change											
(Non- U.S. GAAP)	(18.5)	(0.5)%	67.1	2.7	% (9.9)	(0.6)%	6.3	7.9	% 45.0	0.6	%
Foreign currency translation	(411.7)	(10.7)%	(241.1)	(10.7)%	(99.1)	(6.0)%	(12.1)	(15.1)%	(764.0)	(9.9)%	
Total change (U.S. GAAP)	(430.2)	(11.2)%	(174.0)	(8.0)%	(109.0)	(6.6)%	(5.8)	(7.3)%	(719.0)	(9.3)%	
2015 Net Sales	\$3,405.1		\$1,999.1		\$1,553.6		\$73.7		\$7,031.5		

⁽¹⁾Our price/mix reported above includes the net impact of our pricing actions and rebates as well as the period-to-period change in the mix of products sold. Also included in our reported product price/mix is the net

effect of some of our customers purchasing our products in non-U.S. dollar or euro denominated countries at selling prices denominated in U.S. dollars or euros. This primarily arises when we export products from the U.S. and euro-zone countries. The impact to our reported price/mix of these purchases in other countries at selling prices denominated in U.S. dollars or euros was not material in the periods included in the table above.

⁽²⁾As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. This resulted in a reclassification of \$13.1 million of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$7.6 million of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Food Care

2016 compared with 2015

As reported, net sales decreased \$183 million, or 5%, in 2016 compared with 2015, of which \$142 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales decreased \$41 million, or 1%, in 2016 compared with 2015 primarily due to the following:

- the divestiture of our North American foam trays and absorbent pads and European food trays businesses of \$102 million; and
- lower unit volumes of \$33 million reflecting continued economic uncertainty and social and political instability in Latin America, and lower demand in Asia Pacific driven by historically low slaughter rates in Australia.

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These were partially offset by:

- favorable price/mix of \$26 million, reflecting an increase in Latin America and EMEA, primarily due to pricing initiatives implemented to offset currency devaluation, a favorable mix of new higher margin products and the implementation of value-added pricing initiatives and non-material inflationary costs, which was partially offset by unfavorable price/mix in North America primarily attributable to the timing of formula pricing adjustments at key customers; and
- higher unit volumes of \$68 million, in North America and EMEA combined with strong demand within our core product portfolio, adoption of new products and increased market penetration of advanced packaging solutions.

2015 compared with 2014

As reported, net sales decreased \$430 million, or 11%, in 2015 compared with 2014, of which \$412 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales decreased \$19 million, or less than 1%, in 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to the following:

- the divestiture of our North American foam trays and absorbent pads and European food trays businesses of \$172 million; and
- lower unit volumes in Latin America of \$26 million, or 5%, which were negatively impacted by general political and economic conditions in Brazil and Venezuela.

These were partially offset by:

- favorable price/mix in of \$101 million reflecting an increase in all regions, primarily Latin America, EMEA, and North America, as a result of a favorable mix of higher margin products and disciplined pricing from the implementation of our pricing and our value-added selling approach to offset non-material inflationary costs; and
- higher unit volumes of \$78 million, primarily in EMEA, North America, and APAC, due to strong demand for our higher margin solutions and new product introductions.

Diversey Care

2016 compared with 2015

As reported, net sales decreased \$36 million, or 2%, in 2016 compared with 2015, of which \$77 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales increased \$41 million, or 2%, in 2016 compared with 2015 primarily due to the following:

- favorable price/mix of \$44 million across all regions, notably in EMEA and Latin America due to pricing initiatives implemented to offset currency devaluation; and
- higher volumes in Asia Pacific of \$13 million driven by new product innovation and new customers.

This was partially offset by:

- combined lower unit volumes of \$17 million in EMEA and Latin America due to current political and economic conditions and declines in the hospitality sector.

2015 compared with 2014

As reported, net sales decreased \$174 million, or 8%, in 2015 compared with 2014, of which \$241 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales increased \$67 million, or 3%, in 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to the following:

favorable price/mix in all regions, primarily in Latin America, EMEA and North America. These increases were due to the favorable impact from our effort to eliminate low margin business and improve the quality of our earnings; and higher unit volumes in North America and EMEA due to increased sales from our existing and new customers and strong end-market demand, especially in the hospitality, facility management and healthcare sectors.

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Product Care

2016 compared with 2015

As reported, net sales decreased \$30 million, or 2%, in 2016 compared with 2015, of which \$22 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales decreased \$8 million, or 1%, in 2016 compared with 2015 primarily due to the following:

• unfavorable price/mix of \$29 million primarily in North America driven by targeted pricing incentives and an unfavorable product mix related to accelerated growth in e-Commerce and a shift in demand due to more innovative, resource-efficient solutions.

This was partially offset by:

• higher unit volumes of \$21 million, primarily in North America and EMEA due to ongoing strength in the e-Commerce and third party logistics markets, partially offset by rationalization and weakness in the industrial sector, as well as declines in Latin America due to the political and economic environment.

2015 compared with 2014

As reported, net sales decreased \$109 million, or 7%, in 2015 compared with 2014, of which \$99 million was due to negative currency impact. On a constant dollar basis, net sales decreased \$10 million, or 1%, in 2015 compared with 2014 primarily due to the following:

• lower unit volumes due to rationalization efforts in North America, Latin America and to a lesser extent, EMEA and weaknesses across the industrial sector.

This was partially offset by:

• favorable price/mix in all regions, primarily in North America and Latin America reflecting results from our focus on maintaining pricing disciplines and an increase of sales from high-performance packaging solutions, including cushioning and packaging systems as compared to sales from general packaging solutions, and the progression of our pricing and value initiatives implemented to offset non-material inflationary costs as well as currency devaluation.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs.	2015 vs.
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
				% Change	% Change
Net sales	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5	(3.6)%	(9.3)%
Cost of sales	4,246.7	4,444.9	5,062.9	(4.5)%	(12.2)%
As a % of net sales	62.7 %	63.2 %	65.3 %		
Gross Profit	\$2,531.6	\$2,586.6	\$2,687.6	(2.1)%	(3.8)%

2016 compared with 2015

As reported, costs of sales decreased \$198 million in 2016 as compared to 2015. Cost of sales was impacted by favorable foreign currency translation of \$163 million. On a constant dollar basis, cost of sales decreased \$35 million

primarily due to the divestiture of the North American foam trays and absorbent pads business and European food trays business of \$79 million, offset by an increase of \$51 million in expenses representing higher non-material manufacturing and direct costs, including salary and wage inflation, partially offset by restructuring savings and lower incentive based compensation.

2015 compared with 2014

As reported, costs of sales decreased \$618 million in 2015 as compared to 2014. Cost of sales was impacted by favorable foreign currency translation of \$492 million. On a constant dollar basis, cost of sales decreased \$126 million primarily due to the divestiture of the North American foam trays and absorbent pads business and European food trays business of \$140 million and favorable impact of \$31 million related to cost savings, freight, and other supply chain costs. These were partially offset by \$47 million in expenses related to higher non-material manufacturing costs, including salary and wage inflation.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses for the years ended December 31, are included in the table below.

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs.	2015 vs.
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
				%	%
				Change	Change
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$1,604.5	\$1,652.3	\$1,841.3	(2.9)%	(10.3)%
As a % of net sales	23.7 %	23.5 %	23.8 %		

2016 compared with 2015

As reported, SG&A expenses decreased \$48 million in 2016 as compared to 2015. SG&A expenses were impacted by favorable foreign currency translation of \$48 million. On a constant dollar basis, SG&A expenses were essentially the same as in the prior year, reflecting restructuring savings and lower incentive-based compensation, which more than offset salary inflation and targeted investments in sales and marketing.

2015 compared with 2014

As reported, SG&A expenses decreased \$189 million, or 10%, in 2015 as compared to 2014. SG&A expenses were impacted by favorable foreign currency translation of \$166 million. On a constant dollar basis, SG&A expenses decreased by \$23 million, or 1%, which was primarily due the favorable impact of cost savings of \$41 million realized from our restructuring activities partially offset by an increase in compensation and benefits expenses of \$13 million, reflecting the impact of annual salary increases and inflation and an increase in other general and administrative expenses of \$5 million related to the Intellibot acquisition.

Amortization Expense of Intangible Assets Acquired

Amortization expense of intangible assets acquired for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December			2016 vs.	2015 vs.
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
				%	%
				Change	Change
Amortization expense of intangible assets acquired	\$94.9	\$88.7	\$118.9	7.0 %	(25.4)%
As a % of net sales	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.5 %		

From 2016 to 2015 amortization expense of intangible assets was impacted by favorable foreign currency translation of \$2 million. On a constant dollar basis, amortization expenses increased \$8 million, or 9%, primarily related to

increases in capitalized software due to the rollout of an ERP system. The decrease from 2014 to 2015 was primarily due to certain license agreements and software which we acquired as part of the Diversey acquisition, which were fully amortized as of September, 2014.

Stock Appreciation Rights Expense

Stock appreciation rights expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended			2016 vs. 2015 % Change	2015 vs. 2014 % Change
	December 31, 2016	2015	2014		
Stock appreciation rights (income) expense	\$(0.1)	\$3.9	\$8.1	(102.6)%	(51.9)%
As a % of net sales	0.0%	0.1 %	0.1 %		

SARs expense includes the impact of changes in the share price of our common stock. The share price of our common stock increased 2% in 2016 as compared to an increase of 5% in 2015. This was partially offset by a decrease in the number of SARs outstanding. See Note 18, “Stockholder’s Equity,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details of our SARs program. As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately 52,000 SARs outstanding, all of which are now fully vested.

Restructuring Activities

See Note 9, “Restructuring and Relocation Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details regarding each of the Company’s restructuring programs discussed below, restructuring plan’s accrual, spending and other activity for the year ended December 31, 2016.

As reported in our 2015 Form 10-K, our December 2011 Integration and Optimization Program (“IOP”) is substantially complete, while the May 2013 Earnings Quality Improvement Program (“EQIP”) is nearing completion. In the first quarter of 2016, the Board of Directors agreed to consolidate the remaining activities of those programs together with the December 2014 Fusion program to create a single program to be called the “Sealed Air Restructuring Program” or the “Program.”

The Program is estimated to generate incremental cost savings of \$100 million to \$110 million per annum by the end of 2019, compared with the savings run rate achieved by the end of 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Program generated cost savings of \$42 million, primarily in selling, general and administration expenses.

Additionally, the Program is expected to generate one-time cash benefits of approximately \$70 million from the sale of certain assets, state and local incentives in connection with the relocation of the Company’s headquarters and reductions in working capital. Through December 31, 2016, we had generated \$30 million in cash related to the sale of our facility located in Racine, Wisconsin, \$4 million from other site sales and \$9 million from grants and other working capital benefits.

The actual timing of future costs and cash payments related to the Program described above and our relocation activities are subject to change due to a variety of factors that may cause a portion of the costs, spending and benefits to occur later than expected. In addition, changes in foreign exchange rates may impact future costs, spending, benefits and cost synergies.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes the stated interest rate on our outstanding debt, as well as the net impact of capitalized interest, the effects of interest rate swaps and the amortization of capitalized senior debt issuance costs and credit facility fees, bond discounts, and terminated treasury locks.

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December			2016 vs. 2015 Change	2015 vs. 2014 Change
	31, 2016	2015	2014		
Interest expense on the amount payable for the					
Settlement agreement ⁽¹⁾	\$—	\$—	\$4.6	\$ —	\$ (4.6)
Interest expense on our various debt					
instruments:					
12% Senior Notes due February 2014 ⁽²⁾	—	—	2.1	—	(2.1)
Term Loan A due July, 2017 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	5.2	4.5	2.1	0.7	2.4
Term Loan A due July 2019 (October 2016 prior					
to refinance) ⁽³⁾	29.5	26.8	26.9	2.7	(0.1)
Term Loan B due October 2018 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	—	—	14.6	—	(14.6)
Revolving credit facility due July 2019 (October					
2016 prior to refinance) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2.4	2.5	8.4	(0.1)	(5.9)
8.125% Senior Notes due September 2019 ⁽³⁾	—	—	57.3	—	(57.3)
6.50% Senior Notes due December 2020	27.7	28.0	26.7	(0.3)	1.3

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8.375% Senior Notes due September 2021 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	—	30.4	64.1	(30.4)	(33.7)		
4.875% Senior Notes due December 2022	21.4	21.4	2.2	-		19.2			
5.25% Senior Notes due April 2023	23.0	22.9	23.0	0.1		(0.1)		
4.50% Senior Notes due September 2023 ⁽⁵⁾	20.4	10.8	—	9.6		10.8			
5.125% Senior Notes due December 2024	22.3	22.3	2.3	—		20.0			
5.50% Senior Notes due September 2025 ⁽⁵⁾	22.3	12.1	—	10.2		12.1			
6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033	31.0	30.9	30.9	—		—			
Other interest expense	18.9	20.5	28.7	(1.6)	(8.2)		
Less: capitalized interest	(11.0)	(5.4)	(6.2)	(5.6)	
Total	\$213.1	\$227.7	\$287.7	\$	(14.7)	\$	(60.0)

⁽¹⁾The decline in interest expense in 2015 as compared to 2014 was due to the funding of the cash payment for the Settlement agreement on February 3, 2014. See Note 17, “Commitments and Contingencies” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽²⁾We repaid the notes upon maturity on February 14, 2014.

- (3) In connection with the acquisition of Diversey on October 3, 2011, we entered into a senior credit facility consisting of: (i) a \$1.1 billion multicurrency Term Loan A Facility, (ii) a \$1.2 billion multicurrency Term Loan B Facility and (iii) a \$700 million revolving credit facility. We also issued \$750 million of 8.125% Senior Notes and \$750 million of 8.375% Senior Notes.
- (4) On July 25, 2014 the Company entered into a second restatement agreement for refinancing of the Term Loan A facilities, Term Loan B facilities and revolving credit facilities with new Term Loan A facilities. See Note 11, “Debt and Credit Facilities” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (5) In June 2015, we issued \$400 million of 5.50% senior notes due 2025 and €400 million of 4.50% senior notes due 2023 and used the net proceeds of these notes to retire the existing \$750 million of 8.375% senior notes due 2021.

Loss on Debt Redemption and Refinancing Activities

2015

In the second quarter 2015, we issued \$400 million of 5.50% Senior Notes due September 15, 2025 and €400 million of 4.50% Senior Notes due September 15, 2023. The proceeds from these notes were used to repurchase the Company’s \$750 million 8.375% Notes due September 2021. The aggregate repurchase price was \$866 million, which included the principal amount of \$750 million, a premium of \$99 million and accrued interest of \$17 million. We recognized a total pre-tax loss of \$110 million on the repurchase, which included the premiums mentioned above. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$11 million of accelerated amortization of original non-lender fees related to the 8.375% Senior Notes.

2014

In the fourth quarter 2014, we issued \$425 million of 4.875% Senior Notes due December 1, 2022 and \$425 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due December 1, 2024. The proceeds from these notes were used to repurchase the company’s \$750 million 8.125% Senior Notes due September 2019. The aggregate repurchase price was \$837 million, which included the principal amount of \$750 million, a premium of \$75 million and accrued interest of \$12 million. We recognized a total pre-tax loss of \$84 million on the repurchase, which included the premiums mentioned above. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$9 million of accelerated amortization of original non-lender fees related to the 8.125% Senior Notes due September 2019.

On July 25, 2014, we entered into a second restatement agreement (the “Second Restatement Agreement”) whereby our senior secured credit facility was amended and restated (the “Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement”) with Bank of America, N.A., as agent, and the other financial institutions party thereto. On August 29, 2014, we completed the \$100 million delayed draw of the Term Loan A facility. In connection with this loan, we also entered into interest rate and currency swaps in a notional amount of \$100 million, which convert our floating U.S. dollar denominated obligation under the Term Loan A into a fixed rate Brazilian real denominated obligation. As a result of the Second Restatement Agreement, we recognized \$18 million of loss on debt redemption in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. This amount includes \$13 million of accelerated amortization of original issuance discount related to the Term Loan B and lender and non-lender fees related to the entire credit facility. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$5 million of non-lender fees incurred in connection with the Second Restatement Agreement. In addition, we incurred \$2 million of lender fees that are included in the carrying amounts of the outstanding debt under the credit facility. We also capitalized \$5 million of non-lender fees that are included in other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Sale of Equity Investment

In September 2007, we established a joint venture that supported our Food Care segment in Turkey. We accounted for the joint venture under the equity method of accounting with our proportionate share of net income or losses included in other expense, net, on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. In the second quarter of 2012, we recorded other-than-temporary impairment of \$26 million (\$18 million, net of taxes, or \$0.09 per diluted share). This

impairment primarily consisted of the recognition of a current liability for the guarantee we issued related to the uncommitted credit facility of \$20 million. The other component of the impairment was a \$4 million write-down of the carrying value of the investment to zero at June 30, 2012. We also recorded provisions for bad debt on receivables due from the joint venture to the Company of \$2 million, which was included in marketing, administrative and development expenses.

In the second quarter of 2015, Sealed Air sold its equity interest in the joint venture which had a carrying value of zero and in connection with the closing of this sale, Sealed Air and the other partner had to pay a portion of the outstanding debt that the joint venture owed for which Sealed Air had recorded a current liability in 2012. At closing, Sealed Air also collected its outstanding receivables and paid certain payables to the joint venture. In July 2015, the partner paid the remaining outstanding debt balance and Sealed Air was relieved of its remaining guarantee obligation. Therefore, the remaining liability for the guarantee was reversed. As a result of these transactions, we recorded in 2015 pre-tax income of \$9.1 million which was reflected as a special item and is excluded from our Adjusted EBITDA results. Included in this amount was \$6.6 million related to the portion of the debt that the partner paid which is reflected in other income (expense), net, \$2.0 million due to the reversal of allowance for bad debts which is reflected in selling, general and administrative expenses and in other income (expense), net and \$0.5 million related to the impact of the revaluation of the non-U.S. dollar-denominated contingent liability and the related foreign currency forward contracts which was included in other income, net.

Impairment of Equity Method Investments

In 2014, we recognized an impairment of \$6 million, in connection with equity method investments. These investments were not material to our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The impairments are considered Special Items and excluded from our Adjusted EBITDA results.

Foreign Currency Exchange (Losses) Gains Related to Venezuelan Subsidiaries

Effective January 1, 2010, Venezuela was designated a highly inflationary economy. The foreign currency exchange gains and losses we recorded in 2016, 2015 and 2014 for our Venezuelan subsidiary were the result of the significant changes in the exchange rates used to remeasure our Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements at the balance sheet date. We believe these gains and losses are attributable to the unstable foreign currency environment in Venezuela. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the section "Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation – Venezuela" for further details.

Ceasing Operations in Venezuela

Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Foreign exchange control regulations have affected our Venezuelan subsidiaries ability to obtain inventory and maintain normal production. This resulted in total costs of \$53.0 million being incurred in the second quarter of 2016 which included the following (i) a voluntary reduction in headcount including severance and termination benefits for employees of approximately \$0.3 million, (ii) depreciation and amortization expense related to fixed assets and intangibles of approximately \$4.8 million, (iii) inventory reserves of \$0.9 million, (iv) income tax expense of \$1.0 million and (v) the reclassification of approximately \$46.0 million of cumulative translation adjustment into Net income as the Company's decision to cease operations is similar to a substantially complete liquidation. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the section "Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation – Venezuela" for further details.

Gain from Claims Settlement

On February 3, 2014, we entered into the Settlement agreement. Under the Settlement agreement, we released and waived certain claims against the Grace Parties and the Grace Parties released and waived certain claims against us. As a result, we recognized a gain of \$21 million in 2014, which consisted of the release of \$17 million of certain tax liabilities and \$4 million of other associated liabilities. See Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies – Settlement Agreement and Related Costs" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details on the Settlement

agreement.

Other Income, Net

See Note 20, "Other Income, net," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the components and discussion of other income, net.

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Income Taxes

The table below shows our effective income tax rate (“ETR”).

Year Ended	Effective Tax Rate	
2016	14.0	%
2015	21.2	%
2014	3.4	%

Our effective income tax rate was 14.0% for 2016. The primary adjustments to the statutory rate were the following:

- a net decrease in unrecognized tax benefits primarily related to positions recorded at the time of the Diversey acquisition, due to the expiration of the statute of limitations (5.1% decrease);
- a tax benefit representing excess tax benefits from share-based payment awards resulting from the Company’s early adoption of ASU 2016-09, effective January 1, 2016. Refer to Note 2, “Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details (2.9% decrease);
- a net decrease related to U.S. tax expense on foreign included income (4.8% increase) offset with the benefit of recording foreign tax credits (10.2% decrease);
- decrease in tax expense related to mix of domestic versus foreign sourced income (5.5% decrease), decrease in tax expense related to unremitted earnings based on the Company’s ability to repatriate earnings in a tax efficient manner and utilize foreign tax credits against the expected U.S liability (4.3% decrease);
- net benefit for reduction in valuation allowance primarily based on the Company’s expectation of realization of foreign deferred items and foreign tax credits (6.4% decrease); and
- increase in tax expense for deferred tax adjustment primarily based on the write-off of expired foreign tax credits that were partially valued at the beginning of the year (6.5% increase).

Tax expense for 2016 includes a \$1 million benefit from adjustments that would appropriately be recorded in a prior period, but which the Company has determined are not material to the prior year or current year financial statements and therefore included the adjustments in the current year.

Our effective income tax rate was 21.2% for 2015. The primary adjustments to the statutory rate were the following:

- decrease in tax expense related to unremitted earnings based on the Company’s ability to repatriate earnings in a tax efficient manner and utilize foreign tax credits against the expected U.S liability (20.2% decrease).
 - net benefit for reduction in valuation allowance primarily based on the Company’s expectation that the majority of the foreign tax credits will be utilized (13.7% decrease);
- benefit of recording foreign tax credits including a benefit for 2014 credits originally deducted but now planned to directly reduce the U.S. tax liability;
- increase in tax expense for recapture of the Overall Foreign Loss (“OFL”) in 2014 in connection with a reorganization. An OFL results when domestic expenses attributable to foreign source income taxed in the U.S. exceeds such income; and
- increase in tax expense for a reserve established in connection with the Settlement payment offset by reductions in reserves for lapses in statute of limitations (13.3% increase).

Tax expense for 2015 includes an \$11 million benefit from adjustments that would appropriately be recorded in a prior period, but which the Company has determined are not material to the prior year or current year financial statements and therefore included the adjustments in the current year. These items include income from Overall

Foreign Loss recapture, benefit from recognition of foreign tax credits, deferred tax adjustments and additional domestic taxable income from foreign sources.

Our effective income tax rate was 3.4% for 2014, primarily due to a favorable earnings mix in jurisdictions with lower tax rates. In addition, our effective tax rate benefited from the release of reserves due to favorable settlements, judicial verdicts and expiration of statute of limitations (\$23 million) and the release of a valuation allowance from a favorable tax settlement of approximately \$13 million.

We have established valuation allowances to reduce our deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Our ability to utilize our deferred tax assets depends in part upon our ability to carry back any losses created by the deduction of these temporary differences, the future income from existing temporary differences and the ability to generate future taxable income within the respective jurisdictions during the periods in which these temporary differences reverse. If we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income in the U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions, or if there is a significant change in the time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we could be required to increase our valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets. Conversely, if we have sufficient future taxable income in jurisdictions where we have valuation allowances, we may be able to reverse those valuation allowances.

See Note 16, "Income Taxes," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to our effective tax rate, which also shows the major components of the year over year changes and other tax information.

Net Earnings Available to Common Stockholders

Net earnings available to common stockholders for the years ended December 31, are included in the table below.

(In millions)	Year Ended December			2016 vs. 2015 Change	2015 vs. 2014 Change
	31, 2016	2015	2014		
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1	45.0	% 29.9 %

For 2016, net income was favorably impacted by \$49 million of Tax Special Items, reflecting \$61 million related to the release of certain tax reserves and valuation allowances recorded at the time of the Diversey Holdings, Inc. acquisition (the "Diversey acquisition"), for which the statute of limitations had expired, or for which had been settled, partially offset by an \$11 million increase in valuation allowances related to foreign tax credits recorded at the time of the Diversey acquisition. Net income for 2016 was negatively impacted by charges related ceasing operations in Venezuela of \$52 million (\$49 million, net of taxes), restructuring and other restructuring associated costs related to our restructuring programs of \$40 million (\$30 million, net of taxes), foreign currency exchange losses related to our Venezuelan subsidiaries of \$3 million (\$3 million, net of taxes), and additional loss from the sale of our European food trays business and other divestitures of \$2 million (\$2 million, net of taxes).

For 2015, Special Items primarily included restructuring and other associated costs related to our restructuring programs of \$121 million (\$94 million, net of taxes), loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities of \$110 million (\$72 million, net of taxes), foreign currency exchange losses related to Venezuelan subsidiaries of \$33 million (\$33 million, net of taxes) and \$17 million related to tax reserves, which included a tax reserve recorded related to the tax refund received on the Settlement agreement, which was partially offset by the release of certain tax reserves for which the statute of limitations has expired and were recorded at the time of the Diversey Holdings, Inc. acquisition. These amounts were partially offset by the net gain on the sale of our North American foam trays and absorbent pads business and European food trays business of \$13 million (\$5 million, net of taxes).

For 2014, Special Items primarily included restructuring and other associated costs related to our restructuring programs of \$102 million (\$84 million, net of taxes), foreign currency exchange losses related to Venezuelan subsidiaries of \$20 million (\$20 million, net of taxes), loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities of \$103 million (\$67 million, net of taxes), and costs related to development grant matter of \$14 million (\$14 million, net of taxes). These amounts were partially offset by our gain on Settlement agreement of \$21 million (before and net of taxes) and \$46 million of additional tax benefits directly and indirectly related to the Settlement agreement, including

the release of reserve related to unrecognized tax benefits, valuation allowances and unremitted earnings.

Adjusted EBITDA by Segment

The Company utilizes Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure) as the measure in which management assesses segment performance and makes allocation decisions by segment. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Earnings before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, adjusted to exclude the impact of Special Items. See “Use of Non-U.S. GAAP Information” above for a discussion of Special Items and further information of our use of non-U.S. GAAP measures.

We allocate and disclose depreciation and amortization expense to our segments, although property and equipment, net is not allocated to the segment assets, nor is depreciation and amortization included in the segment performance metric Adjusted EBITDA. We also allocate and disclose restructuring and other charges and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets by segment, although it is not included in the segment performance metric Adjusted EBITDA since restructuring and other charges and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets are categorized as Special Items. The accounting policies of the reportable segments and Other are the same as those applied to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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See Note 4, “Segments,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Adjusted EBITDA to U.S. GAAP net earnings and other segment details.

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	2016	2015	2014	Change		Change	
Food Care	\$ 661.1	\$689.8	\$670.2	(4.2)%	2.9	%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	20.5	% 20.3	% 17.5	%			
Diversey Care	251.3	231.9	245.0	8.4	%	(5.3)%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	12.8	% 11.6	% 11.3	%			
Product Care ⁽¹⁾	331.8	324.1	293.7	2.4	%	10.4	%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	21.8	% 20.9	% 17.7	%			
Other ⁽¹⁾	(87.2)	(71.7)	(90.6)	21.6	%	(20.9)%
Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company							
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,157.0	\$1,174.1	\$1,118.3	-1.5	%	5.0	%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	17.1	% 16.7	% 14.4	%			

⁽¹⁾As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. This resulted in a reclassification of adjusted EBITDA of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The following is a discussion of the factors that contributed to the change in Adjusted EBITDA by segment in the three years ended December 31, 2016 as compared with the prior year.

Food Care

2016 compared with 2015

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$28 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$1 million, or less than 1%, in 2016 compared with the same period in 2015 primarily due to the impact of:

- higher operating expenses of \$35 million including salary and wage inflation, partially offset by a reduction in incentive-based compensation; and
- the effect of the divestitures of the North American foam trays and absorbent pads business and the European food trays businesses of \$21 million.

These drivers were partially offset by:

- favorable price/mix and margin expansion of \$19 million;
- restructuring savings of \$19 million; and
- higher unit volumes of \$17 million.

2015 compared with 2014

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$67 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$87 million, or 13%, in 2015 compared with the same period in 2014 primarily due to the impact of:

- favorable price/mix, margin expansion, and manufacturing efficiency improvements of \$109 million;
- cost savings of \$20 million primarily due to EQIP restructuring program; and
- higher unit volumes of \$21 million.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by:

- the effect of the divestitures of the North American foam trays and absorbent pads business and the European food trays businesses of \$33 million; and
- an increase of \$30 million in operating expenses including non-material salary and wage inflation, which was partially offset by lower incentive-based compensation.

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Diversey Care

2016 compared with 2015

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$6 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$25 million, or 11%, in 2016 compared with the same period in 2015 primarily due to the impact of:

- favorable price/mix and margin expansion of \$27 million;
- restructuring savings of \$17 million; and
- a \$6 million reimbursement of previously incurred environmental expenses.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by:

- higher expenses of \$21 million reflecting salary and wage inflation and targeted investments in sales and marketing; and
- the impact of lower unit volumes of \$4 million.

2015 compared with 2014

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$38 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$25 million, or 10%, in 2015 compared with the same period in 2014 primarily due to the impact of:

- cost savings of \$20 million primarily due to EQIP restructuring program;

• favorable price/mix and margin expansion of \$7 million;

• impact of higher unit volumes of \$8 million; and

• lower selling, general and administrative expenses of \$3 million, primarily related to lower incentive-based compensation and benefits expense.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by:

- an increase of \$10 million in operating expenses including salary and wage inflation.

Product Care

2016 compared with 2015

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$4 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$12 million, or 4%, in 2016 compared with the same period in 2015 primarily due to the impact of:

• positive volume trends of \$8 million; and

• restructuring savings of \$4 million.

Operating expenses were essentially flat compared to the prior year, which reflected salary and wage inflation offset by a reduction in incentive based compensation.

2015 compared with 2014

Adjusted EBITDA was impacted by unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$20 million. On a constant dollar basis, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$50 million, or 18%, in 2015 compared with the same period in 2014 primarily due to the impact of:

- favorable price/mix and manufacturing efficiency improvements of \$59 million; and
- restructuring savings of \$8 million.

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These favorable drivers were partially offset by:

- lower unit volumes of \$17 million.

Operating expenses were essentially flat compared to the prior year.

Other

2016 compared with 2015

This category's Adjusted EBITDA loss increased \$15 million in 2016 as compared with 2015, primarily due higher selling and administrative expenses primarily reflecting the impact of annual salary increases and inflation.

2015 compared with 2014

This category's Adjusted EBITDA loss decreased \$19 million in 2015 as compared with 2014, primarily due to the impact of cost savings in Corporate and favorable price/mix in the Medical Applications and New Venture businesses.

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Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA to Net Earnings

The following table shows a reconciliation of U.S. GAAP net earnings to Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net earnings	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1
Interest expense	(213.1)	(227.7)	(287.7)
Income tax provision ⁽¹⁾	79.5	90.5	9.1
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁴⁾	(278.2)	(274.5)	(320.8)
Depreciation and amortization adjustments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5.4	0.2	2.1
Special Items:			
Restructuring and other charges ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	(12.9)	(78.3)	(65.7)
Other restructuring associated costs included in cost of			
sales and selling, general and administrative expenses	(28.0)	(42.9)	(35.8)
Development grant matter included in selling, general			
and administrative expenses	—	—	(14.0)
Termination of licensing agreement	—	—	(5.3)
SARs	0.1	(3.9)	(8.1)
Impairments of equity method investment	—	—	(5.7)
Foreign currency exchange loss related to			
Venezuelan subsidiaries	(3.4)	(33.1)	(20.4)
Charges related to ceasing operations in Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	(52.1)	—	—
Loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities	(0.1)	(110.0)	(102.5)
Gain from Settlement agreement in 2014 and related			
costs	—	—	21.1
(Loss) gain on sale of North American foam trays and			
absorbent pads business and European food trays			
business	(1.8)	13.4	—
Non-operating charge for contingent guarantee included in			
other income (expense), net	—	—	(2.5)
(Loss) gain related to the sale of other businesses,			
investments and property, plant and equipment	(1.6)	11.1	(5.1)
Charges incurred related to pursuit of strategic alternatives			
of New Diversey	(6.7)	—	—
Other Special Items ⁽³⁾	1.3	(2.5)	(0.7)
Pre-tax impact of Special Items	(105.2)	(246.2)	(244.7)
Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,157.0	\$1,174.1	\$1,118.3

- (1) Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Refer to Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (2) This includes accelerated depreciation of non-strategic assets related to restructuring programs which were \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (3) Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily included a reduction in a non-income tax reserve following the completion of a governmental audit partially offset by legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions.
- (4) Depreciation and amortization by segment, including share-based incentive compensation, is as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December		
	31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Food Care	\$102.4	\$107.9	\$121.3
Diversey Care	94.6	105.5	126.3
Product Care	40.1	37.4	41.4
Other	41.1	23.7	31.8
Total Company depreciation and amortization ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$278.2	274.5	320.8

(i) Includes share-based incentive compensation of \$62.9 million, \$61.2 million and \$54.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(5) Restructuring and other charges by our segment reporting structure were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Food Care	\$6.2	\$37.9	\$27.3
Diversey Care	3.7	22.2	24.3
Product Care	2.9	17.2	13.6
Other	0.1	1.0	0.5
Total Company restructuring and other charges ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$12.9	\$78.3	\$65.7

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2016 restructuring and other charges excludes \$0.3 million related to severance and termination benefits for employees in our Venezuelan subsidiaries.

The restructuring and other charges in 2016 and 2015 primarily relate to the Fusion Program. The restructuring and other charges in 2014 primarily relate to our previously announced Earnings Quality Improvement Program (EQIP). See Note 9, "Restructuring and Relocation Activities," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Principal Sources of Liquidity

Our primary sources of cash are the collection of trade receivables generated from the sales of our products and services to our customers and amounts available under our existing lines of credit, including our Amended Credit Facility, and our accounts receivable securitization programs. Our primary uses of cash are payments for operating expenses, investments in working capital, capital expenditures, interest, taxes, stock repurchases, dividends, debt obligations, restructuring expenses and other long-term liabilities. We believe that our current liquidity position and future cash flows from operations will enable us to fund our operations, including all of the items mentioned above in the next twelve months.

As of December 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$364 million, of which approximately \$286 million, or 79%, was located outside of the U.S. There were certain foreign government regulations restricting transfers on less than \$10 million of the cash located outside of the U.S. Our U.S. cash balances and committed liquidity facilities available to U.S. borrowers were sufficient to fund our U.S. operating requirements and capital expenditures, current debt obligations and dividends. The Company does not expect that in the near term cash located outside of the U.S. will be needed to satisfy its obligations, dividends and other demands for cash in its U.S. operations.

Material Commitments and Contingencies

Settlement Agreement and Related Costs

We recorded a pre-tax charge of \$850 million in 2002, of which \$513 million represented a cash payment that was due upon the effectiveness of a plan of reorganization in the bankruptcy of W. R. Grace & Co (“Grace”). On February 3, 2014, upon Grace’s emergence from Bankruptcy pursuant to a plan of reorganization, the Settlement agreement was implemented and our subsidiary, Cryovac, Inc., made the payments contemplated by the settlement agreement consisting of aggregate cash payments of \$930 million, including accrued interest, and the issuance of 18 million shares.

We deducted payments related to the Settlement agreement in our 2014 consolidated U.S. income tax return. As a result, we had a net operating loss for U.S. tax purposes in 2014 and carried back, for 10 years, more than \$1 billion of the loss.

We increased our unrecognized tax benefits by \$104 million in 2015, for the recording of a reserve related to the Settlement payment. While the Company believes it is more likely than not it will be successful, the ultimate outcome of negotiations may affect the utilization of certain tax attributes and require us to return all or a portion of the refund.

The information set forth in Note 17, “Commitments and Contingencies,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Settlement Agreement and Related Costs” is incorporated herein by reference.

Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies

The information set forth in Note 17, “Commitments and Contingencies,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies” is incorporated herein by reference.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our principal contractual obligations and sets forth the amounts of required or contingently required cash outlays in 2017 and future years:

(In millions)	Payments Due by Years				
	Total	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	Thereafter
Contractual Obligations					
Short-term borrowings	\$92.6	\$92.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current portion of long-term debt exclusive of debt discounts and lender fees					
discounts and lender fees	328.1	328.1	—	—	—
Long-term debt, exclusive of debt discounts and lender fees					
fees	3,975.1	—	1,003.0	426.0	2,546.1
Total debt⁽¹⁾	4,395.8	420.7	1,003.0	426.0	2,546.1
Interest payments due on long-term debt ⁽²⁾	1,445.3	197.1	368.1	298.7	581.4
Operating leases	122.2	39.2	50.7	23.3	9.0
First quarter 2017 quarterly cash dividend declared	31.0	31.0	—	—	—
Other principal contractual obligations	184.9	84.7	74.2	26.0	—
Total contractual cash obligations⁽³⁾	\$6,179.2	\$772.7	\$1,496.0	\$774.0	\$3,136.5

⁽¹⁾These amounts include principal maturities (at face value) only. These amounts also include our contractual obligations under capital leases of \$2.2 million in 2017, \$1.8 million in 2018-2019 and less than \$1.0 million in 2020-2021.

⁽²⁾Includes interest payments required under our senior notes issuances and Amended Credit Facility only. The interest payments included above for our Term Loan A were calculated using the following assumptions: interest rates based on stated rates based on LIBOR as of December 31, 2016; and all non-U.S. dollar balances are converted using exchange rates as of December 31, 2016.

⁽³⁾Obligations related to defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans have been excluded from the table above, due to factors such as the retirement of employees, it is not reasonably possible to estimate when these obligations will become due. Refer to Note 14, “Profit Sharing, Retirement Savings Plans and Defined Benefit Pension Plans,” and Note 15, “Other Post-Employment Benefits and Other Employee Benefit Plans,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to these plans.

Current Portion of Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Debt — Represents the principal amount of the debt required to be repaid in each period.

Operating Leases — The contractual operating lease obligations listed in the table above represent estimated future minimum annual rental commitments primarily under non-cancelable real and personal property leases as of December 31, 2016.

Other Principal Contractual Obligations — Other principal contractual obligations include agreements to purchase an estimated amount of goods, including raw materials, or services, including energy, in the normal course of business. These obligations are enforceable and legally binding and specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased, minimum or variable price provisions and the approximate timing of the purchase. The amounts included in the table above represent estimates of the minimum amounts we are obligated to pay, or reasonably likely to pay under these agreements. We may purchase additional goods or services above the minimum requirements of these obligations and, as a result use additional cash.

Liability for Unrecognized Tax Benefits

At December 31, 2016, we had liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits and related interest and penalties of \$239 million, most of which is included in other liabilities and the remaining balance is included as a reduction to deferred tax assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. At December 31, 2016, we cannot reasonably estimate the future period or periods of cash settlement of these liabilities. See Note 16, “Income Taxes,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have reviewed our off-balance sheet arrangements and have determined that none of those arrangements has a material current effect or is reasonably likely to have a material future effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Income Tax Payments

We currently expect to pay \$175 million of income taxes in 2017.

Contributions to Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We maintain defined benefit pension plans for some of our U.S. and our non-U.S. employees. We currently expect our contributions to these plans to be approximately \$25 million in 2017. Refer to Note 14, "Profit Sharing, Retirement Savings Plans and Defined Benefit Pension Plans," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to these plans.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to loss contingencies resulting from environmental laws and regulations, and we accrue for anticipated costs associated with investigatory and remediation efforts when an assessment has indicated that a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. These accruals do not take into account any discounting for the time value of money and are not reduced by potential insurance recoveries, if any. We do not believe that it is reasonably possible that the liability in excess of the amounts that we have accrued for environmental matters will be material to our consolidated financial position and results of operations. We reassess environmental liabilities whenever circumstances become better defined or we can better estimate remediation efforts and their costs. We evaluate these liabilities periodically based on available information, including the progress of remedial investigations at each site, the current status of discussions with regulatory authorities regarding the methods and extent of remediation and the apportionment of costs among potentially responsible parties. As some of these issues are decided (the outcomes of which are subject to uncertainties) or new sites are assessed and costs can be reasonably estimated, we adjust the recorded accruals, as necessary. We believe that these exposures are not material to our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. We believe that we have adequately reserved for all probable and estimable environmental exposures.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table summarizes our accumulated cash and cash equivalents:

	December	
	31,	December 31,
(In millions)	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 363.7	\$ 351.7

Cash and cash equivalents excludes \$53 million and \$57 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, of cash held on deposit as a compensating balance for short-term borrowings. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the amount was recorded in Other current assets.

See "Analysis of Historical Cash Flow" below.

Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs

At December 31, 2016, we had \$188 million available to us under the programs of which we had no amounts outstanding at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2015, we had \$192 million available to us under the programs of which we had \$144 million outstanding at December 31, 2015. See Note 8, "Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs," of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information concerning these programs.

Lines of Credit

We have a \$700 million revolving credit facility. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we utilized borrowings under this facility and had no outstanding borrowings at year end.

There was \$93 million and \$98 million outstanding under various lines of credit extended to our subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. See Note 11, "Debt and Credit Facilities," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Covenants

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, we were in compliance with our financial covenants and limitations, as discussed in “Covenants” of Note 11, “Debt and Credit Facilities.”

Debt Ratings

Our cost of capital and ability to obtain external financing may be affected by our debt ratings, which the credit rating agencies review periodically. Below is a table that details our credit ratings by the various types of debt by rating agency.

	Moody’s Investor Services	Standard & Poor’s
Corporate Rating	Ba2	BB
Senior Unsecured Rating	Ba3	BB
Senior Secured Credit Facility Rating	Baa3	BBB-
Outlook	Stable	Stable

These credit ratings are considered to be below investment grade (with the exception of the Baa3 and BBB- Senior Secured Credit Facility Rating from Moody’s Investor Services and Standard & Poor’s, respectively, which are classified as investment grade). If our credit ratings are downgraded, there could be a negative impact on our ability to access capital markets and borrowing costs could increase. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Outstanding Indebtedness

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, our total debt outstanding consisted of the amounts set forth in the following table.

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ 92.6	\$ 248.2
Current portion of long-term debt	328.1	46.6
Total current debt	420.7	294.8
Total long-term debt, less current portion ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,938.3	4,266.8
Total debt	4,359.0	4,561.6
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(363.7)	(351.7)
Net debt	3,995.3	4,209.9

(1)

Certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in short term borrowings of \$6 million as of December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 2, "Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽²⁾As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 with retrospective application. This resulted in a reclassification from other non-current assets to long-term for debt issuance costs. Refer to Note 2, "Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽³⁾Amounts are net of unamortized discounts and debt issuance costs of \$37 million as December 31, 2016 and \$43 million as of December 31, 2015.

See Note 11, "Debt and Credit Facilities," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Analysis of Historical Cash Flow

The following table shows the changes in our consolidated cash flows in the years ended December 31.

(In millions)	Year-Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$906.9	\$982.1	\$(218.8)
Net cash used in investing activities	(314.8)	(60.0)	(126.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(540.9)	(788.7)	(321.2)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(39.2)	(60.4)	(37.4)

⁽¹⁾The Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 on a retrospective basis related to the classification of excess tax benefits on the Statement of Cash Flows. Additionally, there were various balance sheet reclassifications made in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Free Cash Flow

In addition to net cash provided by operating activities, we use free cash flow as a useful measure of performance and as an indication of the strength and ability of our operations to generate cash. We define free cash flow as cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures (which is classified as an investing activity). Free cash flow is not defined under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, it should not be considered a substitute for net income or cash flow data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Free cash flow does not represent residual cash available for discretionary expenditures, including certain debt servicing requirements or non-discretionary expenditures that are not deducted from this measure. We typically generate the majority of our annual free cash flow in the second half of the year. Below find details of free cash flow for years ended December 31.

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2016	2015
	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	vs. 2015 Change	vs. 2014 Change
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$906.9	\$982.1	\$(218.8)	\$(75.2)	\$1,200.9
Capital expenditures	(275.7)	(184.0)	(153.9)	(91.7)	(30.1)
Free cash flow	\$631.2	\$798.1	\$(372.7)	\$(166.9)	\$1,170.8

⁽¹⁾Free cash flow was \$609 million in 2015 excluding the tax refund received of \$235 million in connection with the Settlement agreement and excess tax benefit of \$46 million related to shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the terms of the Settlement agreement.

⁽²⁾Free cash flow was \$595 million in 2014 excluding the payment of the Settlement agreement of \$930 million and excess tax benefit of \$38 million related to shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the terms of the Settlement agreement.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

2016

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2016 of \$907 million was primarily attributable to:

- \$486 million of net earnings, which included \$291 million of non-cash adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities, including adjustments for depreciation and amortization, share-based incentive compensation expenses, and the reclassification of the cumulative translation adjustment related to the Company's decision to cease its operations in Venezuela; and \$177 million of changes in operating assets and liabilities, primarily reflecting an increase in accounts payable partially offset by a decrease in trade receivables and inventory. This activity reflects the utilization of financing agreements to extend external payment terms, timing of inventory purchases and the related payments of cash along with the seasonality of sales and collections.

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Partially offset by:

\$48 million of changes in other assets and liabilities. This was primarily attributable to changes in restructuring liabilities, an increase in leased assets and the timing of certain annual incentive compensation payments.

2015

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$982 million in 2015 was primarily attributable to:

\$335 million of net earnings, which included \$367 million of non-cash adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash provided by operating activities, including adjustments for depreciation and amortization of \$213 million, share-based incentive compensation expense of \$61 million, profit sharing expense of \$36 million, a loss on debt redemption of \$110 million, partially offset by \$46 million of excess tax benefit related to the 18 million shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the Settlement agreement;

\$235 million tax refund related to the Settlement agreement payment; and

\$80 million of changes in operating assets and liabilities, primarily reflecting an increase in accounts payable and trade receivables partially offset by a decrease in inventory and other assets and liabilities. This activity reflects the timing of inventory purchases and the related payments of cash along with the timing of certain annual incentive compensation payments and interest payments and the seasonality of sales and collections.

2014

Net cash used in operating activities in 2014 of \$219 million was primarily attributable to:

\$930 million used to fund the cash portion of the Settlement agreement;

\$38 million of excess tax benefit related to the 18 million shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the Settlement agreement; and

\$151 million of changes in operating assets and liabilities, primarily reflecting an increase in income tax receivables related to the Settlement agreement, as well as a decrease in inventories, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable. This activity reflects the timing of inventory purchases and the related payments of cash along with the timing of certain annual incentive compensation payments and interest payments and the seasonality of sales and collections.

Partially offset by:

net earnings of \$272 million adjusted to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities of \$610 million, which primarily included adjustments for depreciation and amortization, share-based incentive compensation expenses, profit sharing expense, deferred taxes and loss on debt redemption.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

2016

Net cash used in investing activities in 2016 of \$315 million primarily consisted of:

Capital expenditures of \$276 million related to restructuring programs and capacity expansions to support growth in net sales. Capital expenditures related to our restructuring programs were \$124 million in 2016, which primarily reflected activity related to the building of our global headquarters in Charlotte, North Carolina;

Cash paid on settlements of foreign currency forward contracts of \$46 million; and

Cash paid for businesses acquired of \$6 million.

These were partially offset by:

proceeds from sale of business of \$8 million; and

proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment of \$5 million.

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2015

Net cash used in investing activities in 2015 of \$60 million primarily consisted of:

Capital expenditures of \$184 million related to capacity expansions to support growth in net sales. Capital expenditures related to our restructuring programs were \$52 million in 2015.

This was partially offset by:

proceeds from sale of business of \$95 million; and
proceeds from sales property, plant and equipment of \$33 million.

2014

Net cash used in investing activities in 2014 of \$126 million primarily consisted of:

Capital expenditures of \$154 million related to capacity expansions to support growth in net sales. Capital expenditures related to our restructuring programs were \$28 million in 2014.

We expect to continue to invest capital as we deem appropriate to expand our business, to maintain or replace depreciating property, plant and equipment, to acquire new manufacturing technology and to improve productivity and net sales growth. We expect total capital expenditures in 2017 to be approximately \$185 million. This projection is based upon our capital expenditure budget for 2017, the status of approved but not yet completed capital projects, anticipated future projects and historic spending trends.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

2016

Net cash used in financing activities of \$541 million was primarily due to the following:

repurchase of common stock of \$217 million;
decrease in short-term borrowings under our revolving credit facility, local lines of credit and accounts receivable securitization programs of \$154 million;
payments of quarterly dividends of \$122 million;
acquisition of common stock for tax withholding obligations relating to stock-based compensation of \$31 million;
and
repayments of \$27 million on Term Loan A.

These factors were partially offset by:

proceeds received from the settlement of cross-currency swaps of \$6 million; and
a decrease in cash used as collateral on borrowing arrangement of \$4 million.

2015

Net cash used in financing activities of \$789 million was primarily due to the following:

repayment of \$750 million of our 8.375% Senior Notes;
repurchase of common stock of \$802 million;
payments of quarterly dividends of \$107 million;
repayments of \$50 million of Term Loan A;
debt extinguishment and debt issuance costs of \$108 million; and
an increase in cash collateral on borrowing arrangements of \$21 million.

These factors were partially offset by:

proceeds from issuance of €400million of 4.50% Senior Notes and \$400 million of 5.50% Senior Notes;
net proceeds from borrowings under our accounts receivable securitization programs of \$107 million; and
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an excess tax benefit of \$46 million related to the 18 million shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the Settlement agreement.

2014

Net cash used in financing activities of \$ 321 million was primarily due to the following:

- repayment of \$750 million of our 8.125% Senior Notes, and \$75 million of premium;
- repayment of \$695 million of Term Loan B;
- repurchase of common stock of \$184 million;
- repayment of \$150 million of our 12% Senior Notes;
- payments of quarterly dividends of \$111 million;
- repayments of \$50 million of Term Loan A; and
- debt issuance cost of \$24 million.

These factors were partially offset by:

- net proceeds from Term Loan A of \$787 million as part of the amendment and restatement of the senior secured credit facilities;
- proceeds from issuance of \$425 million of 4.875% Senior Notes and \$425 million of 5.125% Senior Notes;
- an excess tax benefit of \$38 million;
- net proceeds from borrowings under our accounts receivable securitization programs of \$36 million; and
- net proceeds from borrowing under our revolving credit facility of \$23 million.

Changes in Working Capital

(In millions)	December		Change
	31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Working capital (current assets less current liabilities)	\$ 96.4	\$ 408.6	\$(312.2)
Current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities)	1.0x	1.2x	
Quick ratio (current assets, less inventories divided by current liabilities)	0.7x	0.9x	

The \$312 million, or 76%, decrease in working capital reflected:

- an increase in the current portion of long-term debt due to the maturity of Term Loan A; and
- an increase in accounts payable reflecting higher days payable outstanding consistent with utilization of financing agreements as well as other initiatives for longer payment terms.

These were partially offset by:

- a decrease in short-term borrowings primarily related to a reduction in the amount of borrowings under the U.S. and European account receivable securitization programs.

Changes in Stockholders' Equity

The \$83 million, or 6%, increase in stockholders' equity in 2016 compared with 2015 was primarily due to:

- net earnings of \$486 million;
- an increase of \$60 million in additional paid-in capital due to share-based incentive compensation; and
- unrealized gains on derivative instruments of \$20 million.

These were partially offset by:

- a net increase in shares held in treasury of \$212 million primarily due to the repurchase of common stock into treasury stock of \$217 million, \$31 million of withholding taxes paid in shares, which were partially offset by the transfer of common stock held in treasury of \$36 million related to our 2015 profit sharing plan contribution made in the first quarter of 2016;
- unfavorable cumulative translation adjustment of \$138 million;
- dividends accrued on our common stock of \$122 million; and
- a net decrease in unrecognized pension items of \$11 million.

We repurchased approximately 4.7 million shares of our common stock for the year ended December 31, 2016 for \$217 million. See Note 16, “Stockholders’ Equity,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

In 2015, we recorded an excess tax benefit of \$46 million as an out-of-period adjustment related to the Settlement agreement resulting from an increase in the value of the Company’s common stock related to the 18 million shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the Settlement agreement in 2002, until its settlement on February 3, 2014. The tax benefit was recorded to additional paid-in capital on our Consolidated Balance Sheet and did not impact net earnings.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Swaps

The information set forth in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Interest Rate Swaps” is incorporated herein by reference.

Interest Rate and Currency Swaps

The information set forth in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Interest Rate and Currency Swaps” is incorporated herein by reference.

Net Investment Hedge

The information set forth in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Net Investment Hedge” is incorporated herein by reference.

Other Derivative Instruments

The information set forth in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Other Derivative Instruments” is incorporated herein by reference.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

At December 31, 2016, we were party to foreign currency forward contracts, which did not have a significant impact on our liquidity.

The information set forth in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Foreign Currency Forward Contracts” is incorporated herein by reference.

For further discussion about these contracts and other financial instruments, see Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

Recently Issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards, Accounting Guidance and Disclosure Requirements

We are subject to numerous recently issued statements of financial accounting standards, accounting guidance and disclosure requirements. Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards," which is contained in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, describes these new accounting standards and is incorporated herein by reference.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

Our estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are based on all available evidence, including historical experience and other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. To derive these estimates and assumptions, management draws from those available sources that can best contribute to its efforts. These sources include our officers and other employees, outside consultants and legal counsel, third-party experts and actuaries. In addition, we use internally generated reports and statistics, such as aging of trade receivables, as well as outside sources such as government statistics, industry reports and third-party research studies. The results of these estimates and assumptions may form the basis of the carrying value of assets and liabilities and may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from estimates under conditions and circumstances different from those assumed, and any such differences may be material to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe the following accounting policies are critical to understanding our consolidated results of operations and affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements. The critical accounting policies discussed below should be read together with our significant accounting policies set forth in Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Instruments

In determining fair value of financial instruments, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and consider counterparty credit risk in our assessment of fair value. We determine fair value of our financial instruments based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

Level 1 Inputs: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs: Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at measurement date.

Our fair value measurements for our financial instruments are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect our estimates. See Note 13, “Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on our fair value measurements.

Commitments and Contingencies — Litigation

On an ongoing basis, we assess the potential liabilities and costs related to any lawsuits or claims brought against us. We accrue a liability when we believe a loss is probable and when the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Litigation proceedings are evaluated on a case-by-case basis considering the available information, including that received from internal and outside legal counsel, to assess potential outcomes. While it is typically very difficult to

determine the timing and ultimate outcome of these actions, we use our best judgment to determine if it is probable that we will incur an expense related to the settlement or final adjudication of these matters and whether a reasonable estimation of the probable loss, if any, can be made. In assessing probable losses, we consider insurance recoveries, if any. We expense legal costs, including those legal costs expected to be incurred in connection with a loss contingency, as incurred. We have historically adjusted existing accruals as proceedings have continued, been settled or for which additional information has been provided on which to review the probability and measurability of outcomes, and will continue to do so in future periods. Due to the inherent uncertainties related to the eventual outcome of litigation and potential insurance recovery, it is possible that disputed matters may be resolved for amounts materially different from any provisions or disclosures that we have previously made.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue earning activities primarily involve manufacturing and selling products, and we consider revenues to be earned when we have completed the process by which we are entitled to receive consideration. The following criteria are used for revenue recognition: persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred, selling price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

In May 2014, the FASB and the IASB issued largely converged revenue recognition standards, as it relates to Revenue from Contracts with Customers. ASC 606 will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in GAAP and will be effective for us as of January 1, 2018. The core principle of the new standard is that revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services and is recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The guidance permits two methods of adoption: full retrospective in which the standard is applied to all of the periods presented or modified retrospective where an entity will have to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. We currently anticipate adopting the modified retrospective method.

Our efforts to adopt this standard to date have focused on contract analysis at a regional level. We currently estimate the most significant impact will be on the accounting for Free on Loan equipment in our Food Care division and global contracts in our Diversey Care division. Whereas today we do not recognize revenue on Free on Loan equipment, under the new standard, we anticipate allocating revenue to that equipment and treating it as a performance obligation. We are in the process of assessing the timing of when revenue assigned to Free on Loan equipment would be recognized. We have not completed our analysis at a segment level, and are in the process of quantifying the potential impact of the new standard.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

For finite-lived intangible assets, such as customer relationships, contracts and intellectual property, and for other long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, whenever impairment indicators are present, we perform a review for impairment. We calculate the undiscounted value of the projected cash flows associated with the asset, or asset group, and compare this estimated amount to the carrying amount. If the carrying amount is found to be greater, we record an impairment loss for the excess of book value over the fair value. In addition, in all cases of an impairment review, we re-evaluate the remaining useful lives of the assets and modify them as appropriate.

For indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as trademarks and trade names, each year and whenever impairment indicators are present, we determine the fair value of the asset and record an impairment loss for the excess of book value over fair value, if any. In addition, in all cases of an impairment review we re-evaluate whether continuing to characterize the asset as indefinite-lived is appropriate.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The company records asset retirement obligations at fair value at the time the liability is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Accretion expense is recognized as an operating expense using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate in effect when the liability was recognized. The associated asset retirement obligations are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over the estimated remaining useful life of the asset.

Goodwill

Goodwill is reviewed for possible impairment at least annually on a reporting unit level during the fourth quarter of each year. A review of goodwill may be initiated before or after conducting the annual analysis if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may no longer be recoverable.

A reporting unit is the operating segment unless, at businesses one level below that operating segment — the “component” level — discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management, and the component has economic characteristics that are different from the economic characteristics of the other components of the operating segment, in which case the component is the reporting unit.

While we are permitted to conduct a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is necessary to perform a two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test, for our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of 2016, 2015 and 2014, we performed a quantitative test for all of our reporting units that have goodwill allocated.

The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. In step one, we compare the fair value of each of our reporting units with goodwill to its carrying value, including the goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, there is no indication of impairment and no further testing is required. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, we must perform step two of the impairment test to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. In step two, the reporting unit's fair value is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, in a hypothetical analysis that calculates the implied fair value of goodwill in the same manner as if the reporting unit were being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is less than the carrying value, the difference is recorded as an impairment loss.

We use a fair value approach to test goodwill for impairment. We must recognize a non-cash impairment charge for the amount, if any, by which the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. We derive an estimate of fair values for each of our reporting units using a combination of an income approach and appropriate market approaches, each based on an applicable weighting. We assess the applicable weighting based on such factors as current market conditions and the quality and reliability of the data. Absent an indication of fair value from a potential buyer or similar specific transactions, we believe that the use of these methods provides a reasonable estimate of a reporting unit's fair value.

Fair value computed by these methods is arrived at using a number of factors, including projected future operating results, anticipated future cash flows, effective income tax rates, comparable marketplace data within a consistent industry grouping, and the cost of capital. There are inherent uncertainties, however, related to these factors and to our judgment in applying them to this analysis. Nonetheless, we believe that the combination of these methods provides a reasonable approach to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. Assumptions for sales, net earnings and cash flows for each reporting unit were consistent among these methods.

Income Approach Used to Determine Fair Values

The income approach is based upon the present value of expected cash flows. Expected cash flows are converted to present value using factors that consider the timing and risk of the future cash flows. The estimate of cash flows used is prepared on an unleveraged debt-free basis. We use a discount rate that reflects a market-derived weighted average cost of capital. We believe that this approach is appropriate because it provides a fair value estimate based upon the reporting unit's expected long-term operating and cash flow performance. The projections are based upon our best estimates of projected economic and market conditions over the related period including growth rates, estimates of future expected changes in operating margins and cash expenditures. Other significant estimates and assumptions include terminal value long-term growth rates, provisions for income taxes, future capital expenditures and changes in future cashless, debt-free working capital.

2016 Annual Goodwill Impairment Test

Critical assumptions that the Company used in performing the income approach for its reporting units included the following:

- Applying a compounded annual growth rate for forecasted sales in our projected cash flows through 2019.

Reporting Unit	Compounded Annual	
	Growth Rate	
Diversey Care	3.3	%
Food Care - Hygiene Solutions	6.0	%

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Food Care - Packaging Solutions	5.2	%
Product Care	5.7	%
Medical Applications	7.3	%

•Applying a terminal value growth rate of 3% for all of our reporting units to reflect our estimate of stable and perpetual growth.

•Determining an appropriate discount rate to apply to our projected cash flow results. This discount rate reflects, among other things, certain risks due to the uncertainties of achieving the cash flow results and the growth rates assigned. The discount rates applied were as follows:

Reporting Unit	Discount Rate	
Diversey Care	9.2	%
Food Care - Hygiene Solutions	9.7	%
Food Care - Packaging Solutions	7.9	%
Product Care	8.4	%
Medical Applications	11.4	%

• A weighting of the results using the income approach of 80% of our overall fair value calculation for each reporting unit.

Changes in any of these assumptions could materially impact the estimated fair value of our reporting units. Our forecasts take into account the near and long-term expected business performance, considering the long-term market conditions and business trends within the reporting units. For further discussion of the factors that could result in a change in our assumptions, see “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC.

Market Approaches Used to Determine Fair Values

Each year we consider various relevant market approaches that could be used to determine fair value.

The first market approach estimates the fair value of the reporting unit by applying multiples of operating performance measures to the reporting unit’s operating performance (the “Public Company Method”). These multiples are derived from comparable publicly-traded companies with similar investment characteristics to the reporting unit, and such comparables are reviewed and updated as needed annually. We believe that this approach is appropriate because it provides a fair value estimate using multiples from entities with operations and economic characteristics comparable to our reporting units and the Company. The second market approach is based on the publicly traded common stock of the Company, and the estimate of fair value of the reporting unit is based on the applicable multiples of the Company (the “Quoted Price Method”). The third market approach is based on recent mergers and acquisitions of comparable publicly-traded and privately-held companies in our industries (the “Mergers and Acquisition Method”).

The key estimates and assumptions that are used to determine fair value under these market approaches include current and forward 12-month operating performance results, as applicable and the selection of the relevant multiples to be applied. Under the Public Company and the Quoted Price Methods, a control premium, or an amount that a buyer is usually willing to pay over the current market price of a publicly traded company, is applied to the calculated equity values to adjust the public trading value upward for a 100% ownership interest, where applicable.

In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated fair values of our reporting units, we also compare the sum of the reporting units’ fair values to our market capitalization and calculate an implied control premium (the excess of the sum of the reporting units’ fair values over the market capitalization). We evaluate the control premium by comparing it to control premiums of recent comparable market transactions. If the implied control premium is not reasonable in light of these recent transactions, we will reevaluate our fair value estimates of the reporting units by adjusting the discount rates and/or other assumptions.

For the 2014, 2015 and 2016 annual goodwill impairment review of the Diversey Care and Hygiene Solutions reporting units, we evaluated each of the above market approaches and determined that the Public Company and Quoted Price Methods provided the most reliable measures of fair value because they were deemed to be a reliable proxy for the Diversey Care and Hygiene Solutions reporting units. In 2015 and 2016, we also included the Mergers and Acquisition Method since it also provided a reliable measure of fair value and was deemed to be a reliable proxy for the Diversey Care and Hygiene Solutions reporting units. We applied a combined weighting of 20% to the market approaches when determining the fair value of each of the reporting units in each year. For the 2014, 2015 and 2016 annual goodwill impairment review of the Packaging Solutions, Product Care and Medical Applications reporting units, we also evaluated each of the above market approaches and determined that the Public Company, the Quoted Price and the Mergers and Acquisition Methods provided the most reliable measures of fair value because they were deemed to be a reliable proxy for these reporting units. We applied a combined weighting of 20% to the three market approaches when determining the fair value of these reporting units.

If our assumptions and related estimates change in the future, or if we change our reporting unit structure or other events and circumstances change (such as a sustained decrease in the price of our common stock, a decline in current

market multiples, a significant adverse change in legal factors or business climates, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, heightened competition, strategic decisions made in response to economic or competitive conditions or a more-likely-than-not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or disposed of), we may be required to record impairment charges in future periods. Any impairment charges that we may take in the future could be material to our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In order to evaluate the sensitivity of the estimated fair values of our reporting units in the goodwill impairment test, we applied a hypothetical 10% decrease to the fair values of each reporting unit. This hypothetical 10% decrease resulted in an excess of fair value over carrying amount ranging from approximately 73% to approximately 475% of the carrying amounts. We will continue to monitor goodwill on an annual basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as significant adverse changes in business climate or operating results, changes in management's business strategy or significant declines in our stock price, indicate that there may be potential indicator of impairment.

See Note 7, “Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of our goodwill balance and the goodwill review performed in 2016, 2015 and 2014 and other related information.

Pensions

For a number of our U.S. employees and our international employees, we maintain defined benefit pension plans. Under current accounting standards, we are required to make assumptions regarding the valuation of projected benefit obligations and the performance of plan assets for our defined benefit pension plans.

The projected benefit obligation and the net periodic benefit cost are based on third-party actuarial assumptions and estimates that are reviewed and approved by management on a plan-by-plan basis each fiscal year. The principal assumptions concern the discount rate used to measure the projected benefit obligation, the expected future rate of return on plan assets and the expected rate of future compensation increases. We revise these assumptions based on an annual evaluation of long-term trends and market conditions that may have an impact on the cost of providing retirement benefits.

In determining the discount rate, we utilize market conditions and other data sources management considers reasonable based upon the profile of the remaining service life of eligible employees. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is determined by taking into consideration the weighted-average expected return on our asset allocation, asset return data, historical return data, and the economic environment. We believe these considerations provide the basis for reasonable assumptions of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. The rate of compensation increase is based on our long-term plans for such increases. The measurement date used to determine the benefit obligation and plan assets is December 31 for all material plans (November 30 for non-material plans).

At December 31, 2016, the total projected benefit obligation for our U.S. pension plans was \$213 million, and the total benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$3 million. At December 31, 2016, the total projected benefit obligation for our international pension plans was \$1.1 billion, and the total benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$9 million.

In general, material changes to the principal assumptions could have a material impact on the costs and liabilities recognized on our Consolidated Financial Statements. A 25 basis point change in the assumed discount rate and a 100 basis point change in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would have resulted in the following increases (decreases) in the projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2016 and the expected net periodic benefit cost for the year ending December 31, 2017 (in millions).

	25 Basis Point Increase	25 Basis Point Decrease
United States	(in millions)	(in millions)
Discount Rate		
Effect on 2016 projected benefit obligation	\$ (5.8)	\$ 6.1
Effect on 2017 expected net periodic benefit cost	0.1	(0.1)
	100 Basis Point Increase	100 Basis Point Decrease
	(in millions)	(in millions)
Return on Assets		
Effect on 2017 expected net periodic benefit cost	\$ (1.5)	\$ 1.5

	25 Basis Point Increase	25 Basis Point Decrease
International	(in millions)	(in millions)
Discount Rate		
Effect on 2016 projected benefit obligation	\$ (46.6)	\$ 49.9
Effect on 2017 expected net periodic benefit cost	(1.2)	1.5
	100 Basis Point Increase	100 Basis Point Decrease
	(in millions)	(in millions)
Return on Assets		
Effect on 2017 expected net periodic benefit cost	\$ (8.3)	\$ 8.3

Income Taxes

Estimates and judgments are required in the calculation of tax liabilities and in the determination of the recoverability of our deferred tax assets. Our deferred tax assets arise from net deductible temporary differences, tax benefit carry forwards and foreign tax credits. We evaluate whether our taxable earnings, during the periods when the temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets become deductible or when tax benefit carry forwards may be utilized, should be sufficient to realize the related future income tax benefits. For those jurisdictions where the expiration dates of tax benefit carry forwards or the projected taxable earnings indicate that realization is not likely, we provide a valuation allowance.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we estimate future taxable earnings, with consideration for the feasibility of ongoing planning strategies and the realizability of tax benefit carry forwards and past operating results, to determine which deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized in the future. Changes to tax laws, statutory tax rates and future taxable earnings can have an impact on valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates in future periods, we may need to adjust the valuation allowance, which could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In calculating our worldwide provision for income taxes, we also evaluate our tax positions for years where the statutes of limitations have not expired. Based on this review, we may establish reserves for additional taxes and interest that could be assessed upon examination by relevant tax authorities. We adjust these reserves to take into account changing facts and circumstances, including the results of tax audits and changes in tax law. If the payment of additional taxes and interest ultimately proves unnecessary or less than the amount of the reserve, the reversal of the reserves would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when we determine the reserves are no longer necessary. If an estimate of tax reserves proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, a further charge to income tax provision would result. These adjustments to reserves and related expenses could materially affect our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements from such positions are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with tax authorities. See Note 16, "Income Taxes," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in the conditions in the global financial markets, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices and the creditworthiness of our customers and suppliers, which may adversely affect our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. We seek to minimize these risks through regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rates

From time to time, we may use interest rate swaps, collars or options to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

At December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding interest rate swaps and no outstanding interest rate collars or options.

The information set forth in Note 12, "Derivatives and Hedging Activities," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption "Interest Rate Swaps," is incorporated herein by reference.

See Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of the methodology and inputs used to determine the fair value of our fixed rate debt. The fair value of our fixed rate debt varies with changes in interest rates. Generally, the fair value of fixed rate debt will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. A hypothetical 10% increase in interest rates would result in a decrease of \$85 million in the fair value of the total debt balance at December 31, 2016. These changes in the fair value of our fixed rate debt do not alter our obligations to repay the outstanding principal amount or any related interest of such debt.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Operations

As a large global organization, we face exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could materially impact our consolidated financial condition and results of operations in the future. See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” above for the impacts foreign currency translation had on our operations.

Venezuela

Economic and political events in Venezuela have exposed us to heightened levels of foreign currency exchange risk. See Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the section “Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation - Venezuela” for additional details.

Argentina

Recent economic events in Argentina, including the default on some of its international debt obligations, have exposed us to heightened levels of foreign currency exchange risks. However, as of December 31, 2016, we do not anticipate these events will have a material impact to our 2017 outlook discussed above. For 2016, about 2% of our consolidated net sales and operating income were derived from our businesses in Argentina. As of December 31, 2016, we had net assets of \$25 million (including \$5 million of cash and cash equivalents) in Argentina. Also, as of December 31, 2016, our Argentina subsidiaries had a negative cumulative translation adjustment balance of \$45 million.

Russia

The U.S. and the European Union (EU) have recently imposed sanctions on various sectors of the Russian economy and on transactions with certain Russian nationals and entities. Russia has also announced economic sanctions against the U.S. and other nations that include a ban on imports of certain products. These sanctions are not expected to have a material impact on our business as much of the operations in Russia support local production; however they may limit the amount of future business the Company does with customers involved in activities in Russia. However, as of December 31, 2016, we do not anticipate these events will have a material impact to our 2017 outlook discussed above. As of December 31, 2016, less than 2% of our consolidated net sales were derived from products sold into Russia. As of December 31, 2016, we had net assets of \$76 million (including \$5 million of cash and cash equivalents) in Russia. Also, as of December 31, 2016, our Russia subsidiaries had a negative cumulative translation adjustment balance of \$48 million.

Greece

Recent economic events in Greece, including missing payment to the International Monetary Fund and the uncertainties relating to the ability of Greece to remain in the European Monetary Union may require us to tighten credit controls that will have adverse impact on our sales and bad debt expense. However, as of December 31, 2016, we do not anticipate these events will have a material impact on our 2017 results of operations. As of December 31, 2016, less than 1% of our consolidated net sales were derived from products sold into Greece. As of December 31, 2016, we had net assets of \$19 million (including \$4 million of cash and cash equivalents) in Greece. Also, as of December 31, 2016, our Greece subsidiaries had a negative cumulative translation adjustment balance of \$5 million.

Brazil

Recent economic events in Brazil, including the increase in the benchmark interest rate set by the Brazilian Central Bank, have exposed us to heightened levels of foreign currency exchange risks. However, as of December 31, 2016, we do not anticipate these events will have a material impact on our 2017 results of operations. As of December 31, 2016, about 3% of our consolidated net sales were derived from products sold into Brazil. As of December 31, 2016, we had net assets of \$180 million (including \$6 million of cash and cash equivalents) in Brazil. Also, as of December 31, 2016, our Brazil subsidiaries had a negative cumulative translation adjustment balance of \$103 million.

United Kingdom

Recent economic events in United Kingdom, including their intention to exit from the European Union may require us to tighten credit controls that will have adverse impact on our sales and bad debt expense. However, as of December 31, 2016, we do not anticipate these events will have a material impact on our 2017 results of operations. As of December 31, 2016, about 5% of our consolidated net sales were derived from products sold into United Kingdom. As of December 31, 2016, we had net assets of \$330 million (including \$12 million of cash and cash equivalents) in United Kingdom. Also, as of December 31, 2016, our United Kingdom subsidiaries had a negative cumulative translation adjustment balance of \$74 million.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation

Economic and political events in certain countries have exposed us to heightened levels of inflation and foreign currency exchange risks. The effects of these could impact our financial condition and results of operations. See Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details regarding the impact of inflation and currency fluctuation. Also, for a discussion of our risk factors, please refer to Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors.”

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

We use foreign currency forward contracts to fix the amounts payable or receivable on some transactions denominated in foreign currencies. A hypothetical 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates at December 31, 2016 would have caused us to pay approximately \$50 million to terminate these contracts. Based on our overall foreign exchange exposure, we estimate this change would not materially affect our financial position and liquidity. The effect on our results of operations would be substantially offset by the impact of the hedged items.

Our foreign currency forward contracts are described in Note 12, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” which is contained in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources — Derivative Financial Instruments — Foreign Currency Forward Contracts,” contained in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Interest Rate and Currency Swap

In 2014, in connection with exercising the \$100 million delayed draw under the senior secured credit facility, we entered into a series of interest rate and currency swaps in a notional amount of \$100 million. On September 30, 2016, the first \$20 million swap contract matured and was settled. As a result of the settlement, the Company received \$5 million. These swaps convert the U.S. dollar-denominated variable rate obligation under the senior secured credit facility into a fixed Brazilian real-denominated obligation. The delayed draw and the interest rate and currency swaps are used to fund expansion and general corporate purposes of our Brazilian subsidiaries.

Net Investment Hedge

During the second quarter of 2015, we entered into a series of foreign currency exchange forwards totaling €270 million. These foreign currency exchange forwards hedged a portion of the net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and expired in June 2015. The loss of \$4 million (\$2 million after tax) is recorded in AOCI on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The €400 million 4.50% notes issued in June 2015 are designated as a net investment hedge, hedging a portion of our net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The change in the fair value of the debt was \$29 million (\$18 million after tax) at December 31, 2016, and is reflected in long-term debt on

our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In March 2015, we entered into a series of cross-currency swaps with a combined notional amount of \$425 million, hedging a portion of the net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The fair value of this hedge as of December 31, 2016 was \$(5) million (\$(3) million after tax) on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Semi-annual interest settlements resulted in AOCI of \$14 million (\$9 million after tax).

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in foreign operations, settlements and changes in fair values of the derivative instruments are recognized in unrealized net gains or loss on derivative instruments for net investment hedge, a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes, to offset the changes in the values of the net investments being hedged. Any portion of the net investment hedge that is determined to be ineffective is recorded in other income, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Other Derivative Instruments

We may use other derivative instruments from time to time to manage exposure to foreign exchange rates and to access to international financing transactions. These instruments can potentially limit foreign exchange exposure by swapping borrowings denominated in one currency for borrowings denominated in another currency.

Outstanding Debt

Our outstanding debt is generally denominated in the functional currency of the borrower. We believe that this enables us to better match operating cash flows with debt service requirements and to better match the currency of assets and liabilities. The amount of outstanding debt denominated in a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar was \$875 million at December 31, 2016 and \$1 billion at December 31, 2015.

Customer Credit

We are exposed to credit risk from our customers. In the normal course of business we extend credit to our customers if they satisfy pre-defined credit criteria. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of our customers to make required payments. An additional allowance may be required if the financial condition of our customers deteriorates. The allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level that management assesses to be appropriate to absorb estimated losses in the accounts receivable portfolio.

Our customers may default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. Our provision for bad debt expense was \$4 million in 2016, \$4 million in 2015 and \$8 million in 2014. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$20 million at December 31, 2016 and \$25 million at December 31, 2015.

Pensions

Recent market conditions have resulted in an unusually high degree of volatility and increased risks and short-term liquidity concerns associated with some of the plan assets held by our defined benefit pension plans, which have impacted the performance of some of the plan assets. Based upon the annual valuation of our defined benefit pension plans at December 31, 2016, we expect our net periodic benefit income to be approximately \$3 million in 2017. See Note 14, "Profit Sharing, Retirement Savings Plans and Defined Benefit Pension Plans," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on our defined benefit pension plans.

Commodities

We use various commodity raw materials such as plastic resins and other chemicals and energy products such as electric power and natural gas in conjunction with our manufacturing processes. Generally, we acquire these components at market prices in the region in which they will be used and do not use financial instruments to hedge commodity prices. Moreover, we seek to maintain appropriate levels of commodity raw material inventories thus minimizing the expense and risks of carrying excess inventories. We do not typically purchase substantial quantities in advance of production requirements. As a result, we are exposed to market risks related to changes in commodity prices of these components.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The following Consolidated Financial Statements and notes are filed as part of this report.

Sealed Air Corporation

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sealed Air Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2) for the information presented for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries’ internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 15, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina

February 15, 2017

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sealed Air Corporation

We have audited Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016 and our report dated February 15, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina

February 15, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sealed Air Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows of Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and the cash flows of Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, Sealed Air Corporation and subsidiaries elected to change its method of accounting for certain inventories.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Short Hills, New Jersey
February 27, 2015

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,	December 31,
(In millions, except per share data)	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$363.7	\$351.7
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$20.3 in 2016 and \$24.9 in 2015	898.7	758.4
Income tax receivables	21.8	22.7
Other receivables ⁽²⁾	132.7	131.5
Inventories, net of inventory reserves of \$24.9 in 2016 and \$21.9 in 2015	659.9	660.8
Assets held for sale	3.3	10.3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	135.2	280.3
Total current assets	2,215.3	2,215.7
Property and equipment, net ⁽²⁾	1,060.3	945.7
Goodwill	2,855.6	2,909.5
Intangible assets, net	710.1	784.3
Deferred taxes	210.5	204.7
Other non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	337.3	345.1
Total assets	\$7,389.1	\$7,405.0
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings ⁽²⁾	\$92.6	\$248.2
Current portion of long-term debt	328.1	46.6
Accounts payable ⁽²⁾	885.7	669.0
Accrued restructuring costs	44.8	53.6
Other current liabilities	767.7	789.7
Total current liabilities	2,118.9	1,807.1
Long-term debt, less current portion ⁽¹⁾	3,938.3	4,266.8
Deferred taxes	51.0	75.0
Other non-current liabilities ⁽²⁾	671.2	729.0
Total liabilities	6,779.4	6,877.9
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued in 2016 and 2015	—	—
Common stock, \$0.10 par value per share, 400,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 227,638,738 in 2016 and 225,625,636 in 2015; shares outstanding: 193,482,383 in 2016 and 196,013,299 in 2015	22.8	22.6
Additional paid-in capital	1,974.1	1,915.0
Retained earnings	1,040.0	675.2
Common stock in treasury, 34,156,355 shares in 2016 and 29,612,337 shares in 2015	(1,478.1)	(1,265.7)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes:

Unrecognized pension items	(276.7)	(266.0)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(701.9)	(564.0)
Unrealized net gain on derivative instruments for net investment hedge	21.0	1.7
Unrealized net gain on derivative instruments for cash flow hedge	8.5	8.3
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(949.1)	(820.0)
Total stockholders' equity	609.7	527.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,389.1	\$7,405.0

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽¹⁾As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 with retrospective application. This resulted in a reclassification from other non-current assets to long-term debt, less current portion for debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽²⁾Property and equipment, net, and other non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2015, have been revised to properly reflect asset retirement obligations. This resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net and other non-current liabilities of \$15.0 million. Certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in short-term borrowings of \$6.3 million as of December 31, 2015. Additionally, due to changes in the accounting treatment of a factoring agreement the Company reclassified \$6.7 million from cash and cash equivalents to other receivables. See Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Reclassifications and Revisions" for further discussion of the revisions.

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	4,246.7	4,444.9	5,062.9
Gross profit	2,531.6	2,586.6	2,687.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,604.5	1,652.3	1,841.3
Amortization expense of intangible assets acquired	94.9	88.7	118.9
Stock appreciation rights expense	(0.1)	3.9	8.1
Restructuring and other charges ⁽¹⁾	13.2	78.3	65.7
Operating profit	819.1	763.4	653.6
Interest expense	(213.1)	(227.7)	(287.7)
Impairment of equity method investment	—	—	(5.7)
Foreign currency exchange loss related to Venezuelan subsidiaries	(3.4)	(33.1)	(20.4)
Charge related to Venezuelan subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	(46.0)	—	—
Gain from Settlement agreement	—	—	21.1
Loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities	(0.1)	(110.0)	(102.5)
(Loss) gain on sale of business, net	(1.8)	13.4	—
Other income, net	11.2	19.9	8.8
Earnings before income tax provision	565.9	425.9	267.2
Income tax provision	79.5	90.5	9.1
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1
Net earnings per common share:			
Net earnings per common share - basic ⁽²⁾	\$2.49	\$1.63	\$1.22
Net earnings per common share - diluted ⁽²⁾	\$2.46	\$1.62	\$1.20
Dividends per common share	\$0.61	\$0.52	\$0.52
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	194.3	203.9	210.0
Diluted ⁽²⁾	197.2	206.7	213.9

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽¹⁾Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Refer to Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” under the “Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation” section of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽²⁾The Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 on a prospective basis as required, related to the recognition of excess tax benefits to the Consolidated Statement of Operations which were previously recorded in additional paid-in capital, effective January 1, 2016. This resulted in an additional 446,747 diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2016, and recognition of excess tax benefits of \$18.1

million in the income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2016. As a result, net earnings per common share increased by \$0.10 per share for the year ended December 31, 2016. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

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SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:			
Recognition of deferred pension items, net of taxes of \$2.4 for 2016, \$5.4 for 2015 and \$36.0 for 2014	(10.7)	(15.9)	(106.8)
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments for net investment hedge, net of taxes of \$(12.0) for 2016, and \$(1.1) for 2015	19.3	1.7	—
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments for cash flow hedge, net of taxes of \$(0.1) for 2016, \$0.3 for 2015 and \$(1.7) for 2014	0.2	2.1	2.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax of \$(19.8) million for 2016, \$16.9 million for 2015, \$6.6 million in 2014	(137.9)	(194.1)	(232.2)
Other comprehensive (loss), net of taxes	(129.1)	(206.2)	(336.4)
Comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	\$357.3	\$129.2	\$(78.3)

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In millions)	Common Stock	Common Stock Reserved for Issuance Related to the Settlement Agreement	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Stock in Treasury	Accumulated		Non- Controlling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
						Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Taxes	Total Parent Company Stockholders' Equity		
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 20.6	\$ 1.8	\$ 1,695.3	\$ 302.2	\$(327.6)	\$(277.4)	\$ 1,414.9	\$ 1.4	\$ 1,416.3
Effect of contingent stock transactions	0.1	—	55.8	—	(3.0)	—	52.9	—	52.9
Stock issued for share-based incentive compensation	—	—	(1.4)	—	33.2	—	31.8	—	31.8
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	(184.0)	—	(184.0)	—	(184.0)
Recognition of deferred pension items, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(106.8)	(106.8)	—	(106.8)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(232.2)	(232.2)	—	(232.2)
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6	—	2.6
Settlement share transfer and excess tax benefit	1.8	(1.8)	37.7	—	—	—	37.7	—	37.7
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	(0.4)	—	—	—	(0.4)	(1.4)	(1.8)
Net earnings	—	—	—	258.1	—	—	258.1	—	258.1
Dividends on common stock (\$0.52 per share)	—	—	—	(111.8)	—	—	(111.8)	—	(111.8)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 22.5	\$ —	\$ 1,787.0	\$ 448.5	\$(481.4)	\$(613.8)	\$ 1,162.8	\$ —	\$ 1,162.8
Effect of contingent stock	0.1	—	58.6	—	(9.4)	—	49.3	—	49.3

transactions									
Stock issued for share-based incentive compensation	—	—	23.2	—	27.1	—	50.3	—	50.3
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	(802.0)	—	(802.0)	—	(802.0)
Recognition of deferred pension items, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(15.9)	(15.9)	—	(15.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(194.1)	(194.1)	—	(194.1)
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	3.8
Settlement share transfer and excess tax benefit ⁽¹⁾	—	—	46.2	—	—	—	46.2	—	46.2
Net earnings	—	—	—	335.4	—	—	335.4	—	335.4
Dividends on common stock (\$0.52 per share)	—	—	—	(108.7)	—	—	(108.7)	—	(108.7)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 22.6	\$ —	\$ 1,915.0	\$ 675.2	\$ (1,265.7)	\$ (820.0)	\$ 527.1	\$ —	\$ 527.1
Effect of contingent stock transactions	—	—	59.9	—	(30.7)	—	29.2	—	29.2
Stock issued for share-based incentive compensation	0.2	—	2.1	—	35.3	—	37.6	—	37.6
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	(217.0)	—	(217.0)	—	(217.0)
Recognition of deferred pension items, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	(10.7)	(10.7)	—	(10.7)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(137.9)	(137.9)	—	(137.9)
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	—	19.5	19.5	—	19.5
Settlement share transfer and excess tax benefit	—	—	(2.9)	—	—	—	(2.9)	—	(2.9)
Net earnings	—	—	—	486.4	—	—	486.4	—	486.4
	—	—	—	(121.6)	—	—	(121.6)	—	(121.6)

Dividends on
common stock
(\$0.61 per share)

Balance at
December 31,
2016

\$ 22.8	\$ —	\$ 1,974.1	\$ 1,040.0	\$(1,478.1)	\$(949.1)	\$ 609.7	\$ —	\$ 609.7
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See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽¹⁾In 2015, we recorded an out-of-period adjustment of \$46.2 million related to excess tax benefits from the Settlement agreement. Refer to Note 16, "Income Taxes" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$486.4	\$ 335.4	\$ 258.1
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	214.0	213.3	266.7
Share-based incentive compensation	59.9	61.2	54.1
Profit sharing expense	24.6	36.0	36.7
Loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities	0.1	110.0	102.5
Remeasurement loss related to Venezuelan subsidiaries	3.4	33.1	20.4
Charges related to Venezuelan subsidiaries	46.0	—	—
Development grant matter	—	—	14.0
Impairment of equity method investment	—	—	5.7
Asset impairment	—	—	4.0
Provisions for bad debt	4.3	5.8	8.0
Provisions for inventory obsolescence	6.4	(0.2)	9.2
Gain from Claims Settlement	—	—	(21.1)
Deferred taxes, net	(61.7)	(22.6)	146.2
Excess tax benefit from common stock issued in the Settlement agreement ⁽²⁾	—	(46.2)	(37.7)
Net loss (gain) on disposals of property and equipment and other	0.9	(3.3)	0.8
(Gain) loss on sale of business	1.9	(24.6)	—
Other non-cash items, net	(8.4)	4.9	0.4
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables, net	(33.9)	36.7	(27.8)
Inventories	(17.1)	(38.3)	(48.7)
Accounts payable	228.0	81.4	140.1
Income tax receivable	7.3	32.2	(214.6)
Settlement agreement and related items ⁽²⁾	—	235.2	(929.7)
Other assets and liabilities	(55.2)	(67.9)	(6.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	906.9	982.1	(218.8)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(275.7)	(184.0)	(153.9)
Proceeds from sale of businesses	7.8	94.6	—
Businesses acquired in purchase transactions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(5.8)	(27.5)	(3.6)
Proceeds from sales of property, equipment and other assets	4.9	32.9	16.1
Settlement of foreign currency forward contracts	(46.0)	24.0	15.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(314.8)	(60.0)	(126.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net (payments) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(154.2)	111.2	79.1
Cash used as collateral on borrowing arrangements	3.6	(20.5)	(36.2)
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	855.0	2,282.6
Payments of long-term debt	(27.1)	(754.3)	(2,290.6)
Excess tax benefit from common stock issued in the Settlement agreement ⁽²⁾	—	46.2	37.7
Dividends paid on common stock	(121.6)	(106.8)	(110.9)

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Repurchases of common stock	(217.0)	(802.0)	(184.0)
Payments for debt issuance costs	—	(8.8)	(24.3)
Payments for debt extinguishment costs	(0.1)	(99.4)	(74.7)
Acquisition of common stock for tax withholding	(30.7)	(9.3)	(3.0)
Other financing activities	6.2	—	3.1
Net cash used in financing activities ⁽³⁾	(540.9)	(788.7)	(321.2)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(39.2)	(60.4)	(37.4)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	12.0	73.0	(703.7)
Balance, beginning of period	351.7	278.7	982.4
Net change during the period	12.0	73.0	(703.7)
Balance, end of period	\$363.7	\$ 351.7	\$ 278.7
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Interest payments, net of amounts capitalized	\$215.1	\$ 229.7	\$ 710.4
Income tax payments	\$125.8	\$ 101.6	\$ 85.1
Stock appreciation rights payments (less amounts included in restructuring payments)	\$1.9	\$ 20.7	\$ 21.1
Restructuring payments including associated costs	\$66.1	\$ 98.3	\$ 108.1
Non-cash items:			
Transfers of shares of our common stock from treasury for our 2015, 2014, and 2013			
profit-sharing plan contributions	\$37.6	\$ 36.7	\$ 33.2
Transfer of shares of our common stock as part of the funding of the Settlement agreement	\$—	\$—	\$ 1.8

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (1) Interest payments in 2014 include \$416.6 million related to the Settlement agreement.
- (2) During the first quarter of 2015, the Company received the tax refund of \$235.2 million related to the Settlement agreement payment. During the first quarter of 2014, we used \$929.7 million of cash to fund the cash portion of the Settlement agreement and related accrued interest. We recorded an excess tax benefit of \$46.2 million as an out-of-period adjustment in December 2015 and \$37.7 million in December 2014 related to the 18 million shares of Common Stock issued in connection with the Settlement agreement. See Note 16 “Income Taxes” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the out-of-period adjustment.
- (3) The Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 on a retrospective basis related to the classification of excess tax benefits on the Statement of Cash Flows, effective January 1, 2016, which resulted in an increase in operating cash flow of \$6.8 million and a decrease in financing activities of \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and an increase in operating cash flow of \$13.1 million and a decrease in financing activities of \$13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. There was no impact on the year ended December 31, 2014. Refer to Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (4) Certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in short-term borrowings in each year. Additionally, due to changes in the accounting treatment of a factoring agreement the Company reclassified amounts from cash and cash equivalents to other receivables for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. See Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading “Reclassifications and Revisions” for further discussion of the revisions.

SEALED AIR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 Organization and Nature of Operations

We are a global leader in food safety and security, facility hygiene and product protection. We serve an array of end markets including food and beverage processing, food service, retail, healthcare and industrial, and commercial and consumer applications. Our focus is on achieving quality sales growth through leveraging our geographic footprint, technological know-how and leading market positions to bring measurable, sustainable value to our customers, employees and investors.

We conduct substantially all of our business through three wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cryovac, Inc., Sealed Air Corporation (US) and Diversey, Inc. Throughout this report, when we refer to “Sealed Air,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us,” we are referring to Sealed Air Corporation and all of our subsidiaries, except where the context indicates otherwise.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Our Consolidated Financial Statements include all of the accounts of the Company and our subsidiaries. We have eliminated all significant intercompany transactions and balances in consolidation. All amounts are in millions, except per share amounts, and are approximate due to rounding.

Reclassifications and Revisions

The Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015 has been revised to properly reflect asset retirement obligations. This revision resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net, as well as other non-current liabilities of \$15.0 million as of December 31, 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease of \$6.4 million in accounts payable and an increase of \$6.4 million in short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2014 and a decrease of \$6.3 million in accounts payable and an increase of \$6.3 million in short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2015 related to extended payment terms on a vendor agreement on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of these items on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows resulted in a decrease to cash used in operating activities and an increase to cash used in financing activities of \$6.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 and an increase to cash provided by operating activities and a decrease to cash used in financing activities of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Additionally, for the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 reclassifications were made on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows due to changes in the accounting treatment of a factoring agreement. As a result, the Company reclassified \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million from cash and cash equivalents to other receivables, respectively. This reclassification resulted in an increase in cash provided (used in) by operating

activities of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In addition, certain other prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications, individually and in the aggregate, had no impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the period reported. These estimates include, among other items, assessing the collectability of receivables, the use and recoverability of inventory, the estimation of fair value of financial instruments, assumptions used in the calculation of income taxes, useful lives and recoverability of tangible assets and goodwill and other intangible assets, assumptions used in our defined benefit pension plans and other post employment benefit plans, estimates related to self-insurance such as the aggregate liability for uninsured claims using historical experience, insurance and actuarial estimates and estimated trends in claim values, fair value measurement of assets, costs for incentive compensation and accruals for commitments and contingencies. We review these estimates and assumptions periodically using historical experience and other factors and reflect the effects of any revisions in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the period we determine any revisions to be necessary. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Financial Instruments

We may use financial instruments, such as cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps, caps and collars, U.S. Treasury lock agreements and foreign currency exchange forward contracts and options relating to our borrowing and trade activities. We may use these financial instruments from time to time to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. We face credit risk if the counterparties to these transactions are unable to perform their obligations. Our policy is to have counterparties to these contracts that are rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 by Moody's.

We report derivative instruments at fair value and establish criteria for designation and effectiveness of transactions entered into for hedging purposes. Before entering into any derivative transaction, we identify our specific financial risk, the appropriate hedging instrument to use to reduce this risk, and the correlation between the financial risk and the hedging instrument. We use forecasts and historical data as the basis for determining the anticipated values of the transactions to be hedged. We do not enter into derivative transactions that do not have a high correlation with the underlying financial risk we are trying to reduce. We regularly review our hedge positions and the correlation between the transaction risks and the hedging instruments.

We account for derivative instruments as hedges of the related underlying risks if we designate these derivative instruments as hedges and the derivative instruments are effective as hedges of recognized assets or liabilities, forecasted transactions, unrecognized firm commitments or forecasted intercompany transactions.

We record gains and losses on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income, to the extent that hedges are effective and until the underlying transactions are recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, at which time we recognize the gains and losses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recognize gains and losses on qualifying fair value hedges and the related loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Generally, our practice is to terminate derivative transactions if the underlying asset or liability matures or is sold or terminated, or if we determine the underlying forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring. Any deferred gains or losses associated with derivative instruments are recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Operations over the period in which the income or expense on the underlying hedged transaction is recognized.

See Note 12, "Derivatives and Hedging Activities," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Fair Value Measurements of Financial Instruments

In determining fair value of financial instruments, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and consider counterparty credit risk in our assessment of fair value. We determine fair value of our financial instruments based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

- **Level 1 Inputs:** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date.
- **Level 2 Inputs:** Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- **Level 3 Inputs:** Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or

liability at measurement date.

Our fair value measurements for our financial instruments are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect our estimates. See Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on our fair value measurements.

Foreign Currency Translation

In non-U.S. locations that are not considered highly inflationary, we translate the balance sheets at the end of period exchange rates with translation adjustments accumulated in stockholders' equity on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We translate the statements of operations at the average exchange rates during the applicable period.

We translate assets and liabilities of our operations in countries with highly inflationary economies at the end of period exchange rates, except that nonmonetary asset and liability amounts are translated at historical exchange rates. In countries with highly inflationary economies, we translate items reflected in the statements of operations at average rates of exchange prevailing during the period, except that nonmonetary amounts are translated at historical exchange rates.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation

Venezuela

Economic and political events in Venezuela have continued to expose us to heightened levels of foreign currency exchange risk. Accordingly, Venezuela has been designated a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP, and the U.S. dollar replaced the bolivar fuerte as the functional currency for our subsidiaries in Venezuela. All bolivar-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured into U.S. dollars using the current exchange rate available to us, and any changes in the exchange rate are reflected in foreign currency exchange gains and losses related to our Venezuelan subsidiaries on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

2014 Activity

In January 2014, the government expanded the use of the Supplementary Foreign Currency Administration System, known as the SICAD and created a new agency called the National Center of Foreign Commerce or CENCOEX which replaced the Commission for the Administration of Foreign Exchange or “CADIVI”. In February 2014, the government opened a new exchange called SICAD 2, which would allow for more exchanges of U.S. dollars and allow more companies the ability to obtain U.S. dollars, including for dividend remittances. This market began to operate on March 24, 2014. Therefore, there were 4 legal mechanisms at this time to exchange Bolívars for U.S. dollars:

- ◆ CENCOEX at the official rate of 6.3;
- ◆ CENCOEX at the latest published SICAD auction rate;
- ◆ SICAD 1 auction process at the awarded exchange rate; and
- ◆ SICAD 2 at the negotiated exchange rate.

During 2014, we evaluated which legal mechanisms were available to each Venezuelan subsidiary to access U.S. dollars and also estimated the excess cash position over the next 18 months. We concluded that as of December 31, 2014 the excess cash position for our Venezuelan subsidiaries would be remeasured at the SICAD 2 rate, which was 49.9883 at December 31, 2014, since that would be the only mechanism available to access U.S. dollars to be able to make a dividend payment. For the remaining bolivar- denominated cash balances and all other bolivar-denominated monetary assets and liabilities, we determined that since we still had access to and were receiving U.S. dollars via the CENCOEX official rate of 6.3 we continued to remeasure these items at that rate as of December 31, 2014. For any U.S. dollar-denominated monetary asset or liability such amounts do not get remeasured at month-end since it is already an asset or liability denominated in U.S. dollars. However, such amounts were considered and included in the excess cash analysis and an evaluation of the applicable exchange mechanism such amounts could be obtained or settled at was considered. As a result of this evaluation, the Company reported a remeasurement loss of \$20.4 million in 2014.

2015 Activity

In February 2015, the Venezuelan government announced a new foreign exchange platform called the Marginal Currency System or SIMADI. The SIMADI basically replaced the SICAD 2 rate as noted above. When this market opened on February 12, 2015 the rate was 170.0390 and then at December 31, 2015 it was 198.6986. The SICAD 1 and the SICAD 2 were merged into the SICAD. The opening rate was 12.0 for the SICAD and at December 31, 2015 it was 13.5. In addition, the CENCOEX will continue and provide preferential treatment for certain import operations

such as food and medicines.

Since these changes were announced by the Venezuelan government, the new SIMADI market had very little activity and companies have not been able to access this market to obtain U.S. dollars. In addition, the SICAD rate which is established via auctions had no auctions held since October 2014. However, in June 2015 an auction was held for the automotive parts and school supplies industries.

Therefore, in 2015 there were three legal mechanisms to exchange bolivars for U.S. dollars:

• CENCOEX at the official rate of 6.3;

• SICAD auction process at the awarded exchange rate (opening rate at 12.0 and at December 31, 2015 it was 13.5);
and

• SIMADI at the negotiated rate (rate of 198.6986 at December 31, 2015).

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At December 31, 2015, we evaluated which legal mechanisms were available to our Venezuelan subsidiaries to access U.S. dollars. Starting June 2015 and at December 31, 2015, we concluded that we would use the SIMADI rate to remeasure our bolivar denominated monetary assets and liabilities since it was our only legally available option and our intent on a go-forward basis to utilize this market to settle any future transactions based on then current facts and circumstances. During 2015, the Company did not receive U.S. dollars via the CENCOEX official rate of 6.3. We were only able to access the SIMADI market and only received minimal amounts of U.S. dollars. As a result of this evaluation, the Company reported a remeasurement loss of \$33.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

2016 Activity

On February 17, 2016, the Venezuelan government made further changes to the exchange rates including a further devaluation and on March 9, 2016 published in Exchange Agreement No. 35 further rules governing foreign exchange transactions which were effective March 10, 2016. This includes the following key changes:

- The preferential rate for essential goods and services was changed from 6.3 to 10.0 bolivars per U.S. dollar and is no longer called CENCOEX but is now the DIPRO;
- The SICAD rate was eliminated which reduced the number of legal mechanisms from three down to only two; and
- Eliminated the SIMADI rate which was replaced by the DICOM rate which will be allowed to float freely beginning at a rate of approximately 203.0 bolivars to U.S. dollar.

At December 31, 2016, we evaluated which legal mechanisms were available to our Venezuelan subsidiaries to access U.S. dollars. As noted above, the SIMADI rate was replaced with the DICOM rate. Consistent with our evaluation completed in the first, second and third quarters of 2016, we concluded that we will continue to use the DICOM rate to remeasure our bolivar-denominated monetary assets and liabilities since it is our only legally available option and our intent on a go-forward basis to utilize this market if needed, to settle any future transactions based on current facts and circumstances. The DICOM rate as of December 31, 2016 was 673.7617.

We will continue to evaluate each reporting period the appropriate exchange rate to remeasure our financial statements based on the facts and circumstances as applicable.

During 2016, we were only able to access the SIMADI market (during the period the market was available) and only received minimal amounts of U.S. dollars during the first three months of 2016. We did not receive any U.S. dollars via the CENCOEX (at an official rate of 6.3) or the DIPRO (at an official rate of 10.0). We expect that we will only have limited access to the DIPRO market to settle certain past transactions. However, if the option becomes available to us to use the DIPRO in the future, the Company will consider this further, as needed. For any U.S. dollar-denominated monetary asset or liability, such amounts do not get remeasured at month-end since it is already an asset or liability denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result of this evaluation, the Company reported a remeasurement loss of \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Foreign exchange control regulations have affected our Venezuelan subsidiaries' ability to obtain inventory and maintain normal production. This resulted in total costs of \$53.0 million being incurred which included the following (i) a voluntary reduction in headcount including severance and termination benefits for employees of \$0.3 million, (ii) depreciation and amortization expense related to fixed assets and intangibles of \$4.8 million, (iii) inventory reserves of \$0.9 million and (iv) income tax expense of \$1.0 million and (v) the reclassification of \$46.0 million of cumulative translation adjustment resulting in a charge to Net income as the Company's decision to cease operations is similar to a substantially complete liquidation.

Commitments and Contingencies — Litigation

On an ongoing basis, we assess the potential liabilities related to any lawsuits or claims brought against us. While it is typically very difficult to determine the timing and ultimate outcome of these actions, we use our best judgment to

determine if it is probable that we will incur an expense related to the settlement or final adjudication of these matters and whether a reasonable estimation of the probable loss, if any, can be made. In assessing probable losses, we make estimates of the amount of insurance recoveries, if any. We accrue a liability when we believe a loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Due to the inherent uncertainties related to the eventual outcome of litigation and potential insurance recovery, it is possible that disputed matters may be resolved for amounts materially different from any provisions or disclosures that we have previously made. We expense legal costs, including those legal costs expected to be incurred in connection with a loss contingency, as incurred.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue earning activities primarily involve manufacturing and selling products, and we consider revenues to be earned when we have completed the process by which we are entitled to receive consideration. The following criteria are used for revenue recognition: persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred, selling price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from net sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Charges for rebates and other allowances are recognized as a deduction from revenue on an accrual basis in the period in which the associated revenue is recorded. When we estimate our rebate accruals, we consider customer-specific contractual commitments including stated rebate rates and history of actual rebates paid. Our rebate accruals are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted to reflect data available at that time. We adjust the accruals to reflect any differences between estimated and actual amounts. These adjustments impact the amount of net sales recognized by us in the period of adjustment. Charges for rebates and other allowances were approximately 10% of gross sales in 2016 and approximately 9% of gross sales in 2015 and 2014. We expect 2017 rebates and other allowances to be approximately the same percentage of gross sales as in 2016.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Costs incurred for the transfer and delivery of goods to customers are recorded as a component of cost of sales.

Research and Development

We expense research and development costs as incurred. Research and development costs were \$130.8 million in 2016, \$129.3 million in 2015 and \$134.6 million in 2014.

Share-Based Incentive Compensation

At the 2014 Annual Meeting, the 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), was approved by our stockholders. The Omnibus Plan replaced the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan, and no new awards were granted under that plan. Any awards outstanding under the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan on the date of stockholder approval of the Omnibus Plan will remain subject to and be paid under the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan, See Note 18, "Stockholders' Equity," of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on this plan.

We record share-based compensation awards exchanged for employee services at fair value on the date of grant and record the expense for these awards in cost of sales and in selling, general and administrative expense, as applicable, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations over the requisite employee service period. Share-based incentive compensation expense includes an estimate for forfeitures and anticipated achievement levels and is generally recognized over the expected term of the award on a straight-line basis. The Company accelerates expense using a graded vesting schedule for employees who meet retirement eligibility requirements prior to the end of the award's service period. For performance-based awards, the Company reassesses at each reporting date whether achievement of the performance condition is probable and accrues compensation expense if and when achievement of the performance condition is probable. For market based awards, the fair value of the award is determined at the grant date and is recognized at 100% over the performance period regardless of actual market condition performance.

Environmental Expenditures

We expense or capitalize environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing business activities, as appropriate. We expense costs that relate to an existing condition caused by previous operations and which do not contribute to current

or future net sales. We record liabilities when we determine that environmental assessments or remediation expenditures are probable and that we can reasonably estimate the associated cost or a range of costs.

Income Taxes

We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries file income tax returns in their respective local jurisdictions. We provide for U.S. income taxes on those portions of our foreign subsidiaries' accumulated earnings that we believe are not reinvested indefinitely in our businesses.

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We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method to provide for income taxes on all transactions recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax benefit carry forwards. We determine deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period using enacted tax rates.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with tax authorities. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

See Note 16, "Income Taxes," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Our policy is to invest cash in excess of short-term operating and debt service requirements in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of the instruments. Our policy is to transact with counterparties that are rated at least A- by Standard & Poor's and A3 by Moody's. Some of our operations are located in countries that are rated below A- or A3. In this case, we try to minimize our risk by holding cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions with which we have existing global relationships whenever possible, diversifying counterparty exposures and minimizing the amount held by each counterparty and within the country in total.

Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs

We and a group of our U.S. operating subsidiaries maintain an accounts receivable securitization program under which they sell eligible U.S. accounts receivable to an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary that was formed for the sole purpose of entering into this program. The wholly-owned subsidiary in turn may sell an undivided fractional ownership interest in these receivables with two banks and an issuer of commercial paper administered by these banks. The wholly-owned subsidiary retains the receivables it purchases from the operating subsidiaries. Any transfers of undivided fractional ownership interests of receivables under the U.S. receivables securitization program to the two banks and an issuer of commercial paper administered by these banks are considered secured borrowings with pledge of collateral and will be classified as short-term borrowings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net trade receivables that served as collateral for these borrowings are reclassified from trade receivables, net to prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In February 2013, we entered into a European accounts receivable securitization and purchase program with a special purpose vehicle, or SPV, two banks and a group of our European subsidiaries. The European program is structured to be a securitization of certain trade receivables that are originated by certain of our European subsidiaries. The SPV borrows funds from the banks to fund its acquisition of the receivables and provides the banks with a first priority perfected security interest in the accounts receivable. We do not have an equity interest in the SPV. We concluded the SPV is a variable interest entity because its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the SPV to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from the bank via loans or via the collections from accounts receivable already purchased. Additionally, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the SPV since we control the activities of the SPV, and are exposed to the risk of uncollectable receivables held by the SPV. Therefore, the SPV is consolidated in our Consolidated Financial Statements. Any activity between the participating subsidiaries and the SPV is eliminated in consolidation. Loans from the banks to the SPV will be classified as short-term borrowings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net trade receivables that served as collateral for these borrowings are reclassified from trade receivables, net to prepaid expenses and other current assets on the

Consolidated Balance Sheets.

See Note 8, “Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Trade Receivables, Net

In the normal course of business, we extend credit to customers that satisfy pre-defined credit criteria. Trade receivables, which are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, are net of allowances for doubtful accounts. We maintain trade receivable allowances for estimated losses resulting from the likelihood of failure of our customers to make required payments. An additional allowance may be required if the financial condition of our customers deteriorate.

Inventories

During the fourth quarter of 2014, we changed the method of valuing our inventories that used the LIFO method to the FIFO method, so that all of our inventories are now determined using the FIFO method. We state inventories at the lower of cost or market. Costs related to inventories include raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead which are included in cost of sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Property and Equipment, Net

We state property and equipment at cost, except for the fair value of acquired property and equipment and property and equipment that have been impaired, for which we reduce the carrying amount to the estimated fair value at the impairment date. We capitalize significant improvements and charge repairs and maintenance costs that do not extend the lives of the assets to expense as incurred. We remove the cost and accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise disposed of from the accounts and recognize any resulting gain or loss upon the disposition of the assets.

We depreciate the cost of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis as follows: buildings — 20 to 40 years; machinery and equipment — 5 to 10 years; and other property and equipment — 2 to 10 years.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The company records asset retirement obligations at fair value at the time the liability is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Accretion expense is recognized as an operating expense using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate in effect when the liability was recognized. The associated asset retirement obligations are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over the estimated remaining useful life of the asset. The useful lives of property and equipment are discussed previously in the Property and Equipment, net section.

Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the following (1) consideration transferred, (2) the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and, (3) if the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of our previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Identifiable intangible assets consist primarily of patents, licenses, trademarks, trade names, customer lists and relationships, non-compete agreements and technology based intangibles and other contractual agreements. We amortize finite lived identifiable intangible assets over the shorter of their stated or statutory duration or their estimated useful lives, generally ranging from 3 to 15 years, on a straight-line basis to their estimated residual values and periodically review them for impairment. Total identifiable intangible assets comprise 10% and 11% in 2016 and 2015, respectively, of our consolidated total assets.

We use the acquisition method of accounting for all business combinations and do not amortize goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for possible impairment annually during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired.

Long-Lived Assets

Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

For definite-lived intangible assets, such as customer relationships, contracts, intellectual property, and for other long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, whenever impairment indicators are present, we perform a review for impairment. We calculate the undiscounted value of the projected cash flows associated with the asset, or asset group, and compare this estimated amount to the carrying amount. If the carrying amount is found to be greater, we record an impairment loss for the excess of book value over the fair value. In addition, in all cases of an impairment review, we re-evaluate the remaining useful lives of the assets and modify them, as appropriate.

For indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as trademarks and trade names, each year and whenever impairment indicators are present, we determine the fair value of the asset and record an impairment loss for the excess of book value over the fair value, if any. In addition, in all cases of an impairment review we re-evaluate whether continuing to characterize the asset as indefinite-lived is appropriate. See Note 7, “Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

Self-Insurance

We retain the obligation for specified claims and losses related to property, casualty, workers' compensation and employee benefit claims. We accrue for outstanding reported claims and claims that have been incurred but not reported based upon management's estimates of the aggregate liability for retained losses using historical experience, insurance company estimates and the estimated trends in claim values. Our estimates include management's and independent insurance companies' assumptions regarding economic conditions, the frequency and severity of claims and claim development patterns and settlement practices. These estimates and assumptions are monitored and evaluated on a periodic basis by management and are adjusted when warranted by changing circumstances. Although management believes it has the ability to adequately project and record estimated claim payments, actual results could differ significantly from the recorded liabilities.

Pensions

For a number of our U.S. and international employees, we maintain defined benefit pension plans. We are required to make assumptions regarding the valuation of projected benefit obligations and the performance of plan assets for our defined benefit pension plans.

We review and approve the assumptions made by our third-party actuaries regarding the valuation of benefit obligations and performance of plan assets. The principal assumptions concern the discount rate used to measure future obligations, the expected future rate of return on plan assets, the expected rate of future compensation increases and various other actuarial assumptions. The measurement date used to determine benefit obligations and plan assets is December 31 for all material plans (November 30 for non-material plans). In general, significant changes to these assumptions could have a material impact on the costs and liabilities recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

See Note 14, "Profit Sharing, Retirement Savings Plans and Defined Benefit Pension Plans," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about the Company's benefit plans.

Net Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Non-vested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends are treated as participating securities and therefore included in computing earnings per common share using the "two-class method." The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that calculates basic and diluted net earnings per common share for each class of common stock separately based on dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings. The non-vested restricted stock issued under our Omnibus Plan and our 2005 Contingent Stock Plan are considered participating securities since these securities have non-forfeitable rights to dividends when we declare a dividend during the contractual vesting period of the share-based payment award and therefore included in our earnings allocation formula using the two-class method.

When calculating diluted net earnings per common share, the more dilutive effect of applying either of the following is presented: (a) the two-class method (described above) assuming that the participating security is not exercised or converted, or, (b) the treasury stock method for the participating security. Our diluted net earnings per common share for all periods presented was calculated using the two-class method since such method was more dilutive.

See Note 21, "Net Earnings Per Common Share," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Updates (“ASU”) 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (“ASU 2016-09”). ASU 2016-09 simplifies the accounting for share-based payment award transactions including: income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2016-09 in the third quarter of 2016 which required us to reflect any adjustments as of January 1, 2016, the beginning of the annual period that includes the interim period of adoption.

Accounting for Income Taxes

Under previous guidance, excess tax benefits and certain tax deficiencies from share-based compensation arrangements were recorded in additional paid-in-capital within equity when the awards vested or were settled. ASU 2016-09 requires that all excess tax benefits and all tax deficiencies be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement and adoption is on a prospective basis. The adoption resulted in the recognition of excess tax benefits in our provision for income taxes rather than in additional paid-in capital, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
(In millions)	
Excess tax benefit	\$ 18.1

ASU 2016-09 also requires excess tax benefits to be prospectively excluded from assumed future proceeds in the calculation of diluted shares. As a result of the above changes, it resulted in an increase in the Company's diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Increase in diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	446,747

The changes resulted in an increase in basic and diluted EPS as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Basic EPS prior to adoption of ASU 2016-09	\$ 2.39
Basic EPS upon adoption of ASU 2016-09	\$ 2.49
Diluted EPS prior to adoption of ASU 2016-09	\$ 2.36
Diluted EPS upon adoption of ASU 2016-09	\$ 2.46

Classification of Excess Tax Benefits on the Statement of Cash Flows

In addition, under ASU 2016-09, excess income tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements are classified as cash flows from operations, rather than as an inflow within financing activities and as an outflow within operating activities. The Company has elected to apply the cash flow classification guidance of ASU 2016-09 retrospectively. There was not a material impact on the year-end December 31, 2014. The retrospective impact on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
(In millions)		
Impact on Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	\$ 6.8	\$ 13.1
Impact on Net Cash used in Financing Activities	\$ (6.8)	\$ (13.1)

In November 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740), Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (“ASU 2015-17”). This ASU will simplify the presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities by requiring companies to classify all deferred tax as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. ASU 2015-17 is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. However, as early adoption is available, we adopted this standard as of December 31, 2015 with retrospective application.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments (“ASU 2015-16”). This ASU requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustments amounts are determined. The ASU also requires that in the same period, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amendments in ASU 2015-16 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years and will be applied prospectively for adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after that date. We have adopted this amendment as of January 1, 2016 on a prospective basis as required and any adjustments to the provisional amounts identified during the measurement period were immaterial.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-12, Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965): (Part I) Fully Benefit-Responsive Investment Contracts, (Part II) Plan Investment Disclosures, (Part III) Measurement Date Practical Expedient (“ASU 2015-12”). This ASU designates contract value as the only required measure for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts; simplifies the investment disclosure requirements under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) topic 820 for fair value, and topics 960, 962 and 965 for employee benefit plans; and provides a similar measurement date practical expedient for employee benefit plans. The amendments in ASU 2015-12 were effective as of January 1, 2016. ASU 2015-12 did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (“ASU 2015-11”), which applies to inventory valued at first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. ASU 2015-11 requires inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, rather than at the lower of cost or market. ASU 2015-11 is effective on a prospective basis for annual periods, including interim reporting periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. We have adopted this amendment as of January 1, 2017 and do not expect this to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (“ASU 2015-03”). This ASU simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. It requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30), Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements — Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 Emerging Issues Task Forces (“EITF”) Meeting (SEC Update) (“ASU 2015-15”). This ASU clarifies that, as line of credit arrangements were not specifically discussed in ASU 2015-03, the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. ASU 2015-15 should be adopted concurrent with the adoption of ASU 2015-03. The amendments in ASU 2015-03 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. We have adopted these standards as of January 1, 2016 with retrospective application. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 resulted in a decrease in other non-current assets of \$35.9 million and a decrease in long-term debt of \$35.9 million as of December 31, 2015 on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement (“ASU 2015-05”). This ASU helps entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement. It provides guidance about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. We have adopted this amendment on January 1, 2016 on a prospective basis as required. The adoption of ASU 2015-05 did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic - 205-40) (“ASU 2014-15”). This ASU requires management to evaluate whether it is probable that known conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, would raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. If such conditions or events are identified, the standard requires management’s mitigation plans to alleviate the doubt or a statement of the substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern to be disclosed in the financial statements. The amendments in ASU 2014-15 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016. We adopted this amendment on December 31, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 did not have a material impact on the financial statements

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (“ASU 2017-04”). ASU 2017-04 eliminates Step 2 as part of the goodwill impairment test. The amount of the impairment charge to be recognized would now be the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value. The loss to be recognized can not exceed the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The amendments in ASU 2017-04 are effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim and annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business (“ASU 2017-01”). ASU 2017-01 provides a screen to determine when a set is not a business. This screen states that when substantially all of the fair value of the group assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. The amendments in ASU 2017-01 are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. Early application is permitted for transactions for which the acquisition date occurs before the issuance date or effective date of the amendments, only when the transaction has not been reported in financial statements that have been issued. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (“ASU 2016-18”). ASU 2016-18 requires that entities include restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents in the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the Statement of Cash Flows. The amendments in ASU 2016-18 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption, including adoption in interim periods, is permitted for all entities. Retrospective transition method is to be applied to each period presented. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory (“ASU 2016-16”). ASU 2016-16 requires entities to recognize income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. The amendments in ASU 2016-16 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an annual reporting period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (“ASU 2016-15”). ASU 2016-15 provides guidance on eight specific cash flow issues in regard to how cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments in ASU 2016-15 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (“ASU 2016-13”). ASU 2016-13 requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for most financial assets held at the reporting date based on an expected loss model which includes historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Entities will now use forward-looking information to better form their credit loss estimates. The ASU also requires enhanced disclosures to help financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an entity’s portfolio. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal periods. Entities may adopt earlier as

of the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), (“ASU 2016-02”). This ASU requires an entity to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases with terms of more than 12 months. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. Similar modifications have been made to lessor accounting in-line with revenue recognition guidance. The amendments also require certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures about leasing arrangements. The amendments in ASU 2016-02 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The updated guidance requires a modified retrospective adoption. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (“ASU 2016-01”). This ASU requires equity investments except those under the equity method of accounting to be measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in net income. The amendment simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. In addition, it also requires enhanced disclosures about investments. The amendments in ASU 2016-01 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application for certain provisions is allowed but early adoption of the amendments is not permitted. An entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. We are currently in the process of evaluating this new standard update.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), (“ASU 2014-09”) and issued subsequent amendments to the initial guidance in August 2015, March 2016, April 2016 and May 2016 within ASU 2015-04, ASU 2016-08, ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-12, respectively (ASU 2014-09, ASU 2015-04, ASU 2016-08, ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-12 collectively, Topic 606). Previous revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP comprised broad revenue recognition concepts together with numerous revenue requirements for particular industries or transactions, which sometimes resulted in different accounting for economically similar transactions. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, ASU 2014-09 expands and enhances disclosure requirements which require disclosing sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This includes both qualitative and quantitative information. The amendments in ASU 2014-09 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date, (“ASU 2015-14”). The amendments in ASU 2015-14 delay the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and allow early adoption as of the original public entity effective date. The amendments in ASU 2016-08, ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-12 are effective in conjunction with ASU 2015-14.

The guidance permits two methods of adoption: full retrospective in which the standard is applied to all of the periods presented or modified retrospective where an entity will have to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. We currently anticipate adopting the modified retrospective method.

Our efforts to adopt this standard to date have focused on contract analysis at a regional level. We currently estimate the most significant impact will be on the accounting for Free on Loan equipment in our Food Care division and global contracts in our Diversey Care division. Whereas today we do not recognize revenue on Free on Loan equipment, under the new standard, we anticipate allocating revenue to that equipment and treating it as a performance obligation. We are in the process of assessing the timing of when revenue assigned to Free on Loan equipment would be recognized. We have not completed our analysis at a segment level, and are in the process of quantifying the potential impact of the new standard.

Note 3 Divestitures and Acquisitions

Divestitures

Sale of North American foam trays and absorbent pads business

On April 1, 2015, we completed the sale of our North American foam trays and absorbent pads business to NOVIPAX, a portfolio company of Atlas Holdings LLC, for net proceeds of \$75.6 million, net of certain purchase price adjustments of \$5.9 million and subject to final purchase price adjustment. After transaction costs of \$7.0 million, we recorded a \$26.5 million pre-tax gain on sale of business, which is included in (Loss) gain on sale of business, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, we recorded an additional pre-tax loss on the sale of business primarily due to additional transaction costs of \$0.2 million. This resulted in cumulative transaction costs of \$7.2 million. This resulted in a cumulative pre-tax gain of \$26.3 million on the sale of business. The decision to sell this business was consistent with the Company's overall strategy to focus on innovation and differentiation in its portfolio of products within the flexible packaging industry. The sale included our manufacturing facilities in Paxinos and Reading, PA, Indianapolis, IN, Rockingham, NC, and Grenada, MS .

The North American foam trays and absorbent pads business was part of the Company's Food Care division. The disposal of the North American foam trays and absorbent pads business did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at disposition on April 1, 2015 are excluded from our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015. The carrying value of the major classes of assets and liabilities for the business at the date of disposition were as follows:

(In millions)	April 1, 2015
Assets:	
Inventories	\$ 15.2
Prepaid expenses	0.1
Property and equipment, net	22.6
Goodwill	6.9
Assets	\$44.8
Liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities	2.7
Liabilities	\$2.7

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the North American foam trays and absorbent pads businesses contributed approximately \$52.9 million and \$213.9 million of net sales; and \$10.3 million and \$37.4 million of earnings before income taxes, respectively, which excludes certain allocated costs, including corporate support services, for which the Company would normally include in measuring its performance.

Sale of European food trays business

On November 1, 2015, we completed the sale of our European food trays business to Faerch Plast A/S, a European food packaging solutions provider, for net proceeds at that time of €17.6 million or approximately \$19.0 million, net of certain purchase price adjustments of €1.7 million or approximately \$1.9 million. We recorded a \$13.1 million pre-tax loss on the sale of business, which is included in (Loss) gain on sale of business, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The net proceeds excluded contingent consideration which will be received if certain performance targets are met. This transaction follows the sale of our North American foam trays and absorbent pads business in April 2015 and is aligned with our continued commitment to a disciplined approach to portfolio management strategy. The European sale included the manufacturing facilities in Poole, UK and Bunol, Spain. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, we recorded an additional pre-tax loss on the sale of business primarily due to a reduction in the net proceeds of \$1.6 million. This resulted in cumulative net proceeds of €16.5 million or approximately \$17.7 million.

The European food trays business was part of the Company's Food Care division. The European food trays business met the held for sale criteria in the fourth quarter of 2015 prior to its disposition. The disposal of the European food trays business did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

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The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at disposition on November 1, 2015 are excluded from our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015. The carrying value of the major classes of assets and liabilities for the business at the date of disposition were as follows:

(In millions)	November 1, 2015
Assets:	
Receivables, net	\$ 0.2
Inventories, net	6.0
Other current assets	0.8
Property and equipment, net	22.4
Goodwill	1.5
Other non-current assets	0.4
Assets	\$ 31.3
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1.6
Accrued liabilities	2.1
Other current liabilities	0.6
Long term debt	0.4
Other non-current liabilities	0.1
Liabilities	\$ 4.8

For the years ended 2015 and 2014, the European food trays business contributed approximately \$48.7 million and \$70.9 million of net sales; and \$6.9 million and \$5.2 million of earnings before income taxes, respectively, which excludes certain allocated costs, including corporate support services for which the Company would normally include in measuring its performance.

Acquisitions

Acquisition of Intellibot Robotics, LLC

During the first quarter of 2015, we acquired the business of Intellibot Robotics LLC, a U.S.-based privately owned company that has pioneered the development of robotic commercial floor cleaning machines. The combination of Diversey Care's industry expertise and global reach and Intellibot's artificial intelligence technology will help accelerate the development of the robotic floor cleaning machines market – ultimately driving efficiencies and business value for the hygiene industry.

The fair value of the consideration transferred was \$17.9 million which included cash paid of \$8.5 million and \$9.4 million related to the fair value of contingent consideration. We recorded the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date, which included \$11.0 million of intangible assets. Goodwill of \$6.6 million was recorded and 100% will be deductible for tax purposes.

The contingent consideration, which is classified as a liability, includes an estimate of earnout fees to be paid out in cash to the seller over a 10 year period based on various percentages of net sales over the 10 year period. Since it is classified as a liability, we must remeasure to fair value each reporting period. The fair value of the liability as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$7.3 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, primarily included in non-current

liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The change due to fair value of \$2.2 million in 2016 and \$0.5 million in 2015 was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses. The valuation of the contingent consideration is based on a probability weighted projection of payments over the applicable remaining period using the deterministic method. These projections are based on our internal forecast of the business performance and since this is an unobservable input used in the fair value measurement it would be considered a Level 3 input (as defined in Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments"). In addition, the probability weighted earnout payments were present valued using factors to consider the risk associated with achievement of the sales forecast and the credit risk associated with the payments.

Acquisition of B+ Equipment

During the third quarter of 2015, we acquired 100% equity interest in the business of B+ Equipment, a company headquartered in France that designs, manufactures and services automated packaging equipment for order fulfillment operations. Our acquisition strategy is focused on best-in-class, disruptive technologies that extends Product Care's leadership position. The acquisition of B+ further solidifies our position in the growing e-commerce market with a solution that focuses on reducing the cost of shipping and increasing productivity.

The fair value of the consideration transferred was \$19.0 million which included an immaterial amount related to the fair value of contingent consideration. We recorded the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date, which included \$15.3 million of intangible assets. Goodwill of \$6.4 million was recorded and none will be deductible for tax purposes.

Note 4 Segments

The Company's segment reporting structure consists of three reportable segments and an "Other" category and is as follows:

- Food Care;
- Diversey Care;
- Product Care; and
- Other (includes Corporate, Medical Applications and New Ventures businesses).

The Company's Food Care, Diversey Care and Product Care segments are considered reportable segments under FASB ASC Topic 280. Our reportable segments are aligned with similar groups of products. Other includes Corporate and the Medical Applications and New Ventures businesses. Other includes certain costs that are not allocated to the reportable segments, as applicable, primarily consisting of unallocated corporate overhead costs, including administrative functions and cost recovery variances not allocated to the reportable segments from global functional expenses.

We allocate and disclose depreciation and amortization expense to our segments, although property and equipment, net is not allocated to the segment assets, nor is depreciation and amortization included in the segment performance metric Adjusted EBITDA. We also disclose restructuring and other charges and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets by segment, although these items are not included in the segment performance metric Adjusted EBITDA since restructuring and other charges and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets are categorized as Special Items as outlined in the table reconciling U.S. GAAP net earnings to Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA set forth below. The accounting policies of the reportable segments and Other are the same as those applied to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following tables show net sales and Adjusted EBITDA by our segment reporting structure:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net Sales:			
Food Care	\$3,222.1	\$3,405.1	\$3,835.3
As a % of Total Company net sales	47.5 %	48.4 %	49.5 %
Diversey Care	1,963.2	1,999.1	2,173.1
As a % of Total Company net sales	29.0 %	28.4 %	28.0 %
Product Care ⁽¹⁾	1,523.7	1,553.6	1,662.6
As a % of Total Company net sales	22.5 %	22.1 %	21.5 %
Other ⁽¹⁾	69.3	73.7	79.5
Total Company Net Sales	6,778.3	7,031.5	7,750.5

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Adjusted EBITDA:			
Food Care	\$661.1	\$689.8	\$670.2
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	20.5 %	20.3 %	17.5 %

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Diversey Care	251.3		231.9		245	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	12.8	%	11.6	%	11.3	%
Product Care ⁽¹⁾	331.8		324.1		293.7	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	21.8	%	20.9	%	17.7	%
Other ⁽¹⁾	(87.2)	(71.7)	(90.6)
Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA	1,157.0		1,174.1		1,118.3	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	17.1	%	16.7	%	14.4	%

⁽¹⁾As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. This resulted in a reclassification of \$13.1 million of net sales and \$3.1 million of adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$7.6 million of net sales and \$1.0 million of adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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The following table shows a reconciliation of U.S. GAAP net earnings to Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net earnings	\$486.4	\$335.4	\$258.1
Interest expense	(213.1)	(227.7)	(287.7)
Income tax provision ⁽¹⁾	79.5	90.5	9.1
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁴⁾	(278.2)	(274.5)	(320.8)
Depreciation and amortization adjustments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5.4	0.2	2.1
Special Items:			
Restructuring and other charges ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	(12.9)	(78.3)	(65.7)
Other restructuring associated costs included in cost of			
sales and selling, general and administrative expenses	(28.0)	(42.9)	(35.8)
Development grant matter included in selling, general			
and administrative expenses	—	—	(14.0)
Termination of licensing agreement	—	—	(5.3)
SARs	0.1	(3.9)	(8.1)
Impairments of equity method investment	—	—	(5.7)
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gains related to			
Venezuelan subsidiaries	(3.4)	(33.1)	(20.4)
Charges related to ceasing operations in Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	(52.1)	—	—
Loss on debt redemption and refinancing activities	(0.1)	(110.0)	(102.5)
Gain from Settlement agreement in 2014 and related			
costs	—	—	21.1
(Loss) gain on sale of North American foam trays and			
absorbent pads business and European food trays			
business	(1.8)	13.4	—
Non-operating charge for contingent guarantee included in			
other income (expense), net	—	—	(2.5)
(Loss) gain related to the sale of other businesses,			
investments and property, plant and equipment	(1.6)	11.1	(5.1)
Charges incurred related to pursuit of strategic alternatives			
of New Diversey	(6.7)	—	—
Other Special Items ⁽³⁾	1.3	(2.5)	(0.7)
Pre-tax impact of Special Items	(105.2)	(246.2)	(244.7)
Non-U.S. GAAP Total Company Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,157.0	\$1,174.1	\$1,118.3

- (1) Due to the ongoing challenging economic situation in Venezuela, the Company approved a program in the second quarter of 2016 to cease operations in the country. Refer to Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards “ of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.
- (2) This includes accelerated depreciation of non-strategic assets related to restructuring programs which were \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (3) Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily included a reduction in a non-income tax reserve following the completion of a governmental audit partially offset by legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions. Other Special Items for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily included legal fees associated with restructuring and acquisitions.
- (4) Depreciation and amortization by segment is as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December		
	31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Food Care	\$102.4	\$107.9	\$121.3
Diversey Care	94.6	105.5	126.3
Product Care	40.1	37.4	41.4
Other	41.1	23.7	31.8
Total Company depreciation and amortization ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$278.2	274.5	320.8

(i) Includes share-based incentive compensation of \$62.9 million in 2016, \$61.2 million in 2015, and \$54.1 million in 2014.

(5) Restructuring and other charges by segment were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Food Care	\$6.2	\$37.9	\$27.3
Diversey Care	3.7	22.2	24.3
Product Care	2.9	17.2	13.6
Other	0.1	1.0	0.5
Total Company restructuring and other charges ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$12.9	\$78.3	\$65.7

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2016 restructuring and other charges excludes \$0.3 million related to severance and termination benefits for employees in our Venezuelan subsidiaries.

Assets by Reportable Segments

The following table shows assets allocated by our segment reporting structure. Only assets which are identifiable by segment and reviewed by our chief operating decision maker by segment are allocated to the reportable segment assets, which are trade receivables, net, and finished goods inventories, net. All other assets are included in "Assets not allocated."

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets:		
Trade receivables, net, and finished goods inventories, net		
Food Care	\$ 599.6	\$ 522.4
Diversey Care	451.9	440.3
Product Care ⁽¹⁾	261.5	221.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	13.9	12.5
Total segments and other	1,326.9	1,197.1
Assets not allocated		
Cash and cash equivalents	363.7	351.7
Property and equipment, net	1,060.3	945.7
Goodwill	2,855.6	2,909.5
Intangible assets, net	710.1	784.3
Assets held for sale	3.3	10.3
Other	1,069.2	1,206.4
Total	\$ 7,389.1	\$ 7,405.0

(1)

As of January 1, 2016, our Kevothermal business was moved from Other to our Product Care Segment. This resulted in a re-classification of \$2.3 million of assets from Other to Product Care Segment for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Allocation of Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets to Reportable Segments

Our management views goodwill and identifiable intangible assets as corporate assets, so we do not allocate their balances to the reportable segments. However, we are required to allocate their balances to each reporting unit to perform our annual impairment review, which we do during the fourth quarter of the year using a measurement date of October 1st. See Note 7, "Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the allocation of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets and the changes in their balances in the year ended December 31, 2016 by our segment reporting structure, and the details of our impairment review.

Geographic Information

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales ⁽¹⁾ :			
North America ⁽³⁾	\$2,852.8	\$2,923.2	\$3,071.9
EMEA	2,302.5	2,410.4	2,783.2
Latin America	641.1	695.8	807.5
APAC	981.9	1,002.1	1,087.9
Total	\$6,778.3	\$7,031.5	\$7,750.5
Total long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ :			
North America	\$708.2	\$585.7	
EMEA	370.3	385.5	
Latin America	114.9	127.0	
APAC	204.2	192.6	
Total ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,397.6	\$1,290.8	

⁽¹⁾Net sales to external customers attributed to geographic areas represent net sales to external customers based on destination. No non-U.S. country accounted for net sales in excess of 10% of consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, or 2014 or long-lived assets in excess of 10% of consolidated long-lived assets at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

⁽²⁾Total long-lived assets represent total assets excluding total current assets, deferred tax assets, goodwill and intangible assets.

⁽³⁾Net sales to external customers within the U.S. were \$2,635.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, \$2,685.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$2,797.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

⁽⁴⁾As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 with retrospective application. This resulted in a reclassification of \$35.9 million from other non-current assets to long-term debt, less current portion for debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2015. Additionally, property and equipment, net, and other non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2015, have been revised to properly reflect asset retirement obligations. This resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net and other non-current liabilities of \$15.0 million. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Note 5 Inventories

The following table details our inventories:

(In millions)	December	
	31, 2016	December 31, 2015

Inventories, net:		
Raw materials	\$ 115.3	\$ 109.6
Work in process	116.4	112.4
Finished goods	428.2	438.8
Total	\$ 659.9	\$ 660.8

For the year ended December 31, 2016 cost of sales included a \$6.8 million reimbursement of previously incurred environmental expenses, of which \$5.6 million impacted the Diversey Care division.

Note 6 Property and Equipment, net

The following table details our property and equipment.

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾
Land and improvements	\$88.3	\$ 86.7
Buildings	665.0	606.2
Machinery and equipment ⁽²⁾	2,183.9	2,141.3
Other property and equipment	151.2	139.9
Construction-in-progress ⁽²⁾	227.5	190.7
Property and equipment, gross	3,315.9	3,164.8
Accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽³⁾	(2,255.6)	(2,219.1)
Property and equipment, net	\$1,060.3	\$ 945.7

⁽¹⁾ Amounts related to asset retirement obligations were recorded as of December 31, 2015. This resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net and other non-current liabilities of \$15.0 million.

⁽²⁾ As of December 31, 2015, amounts related to fixed assets in North America remained in construction-in-progress after the assets had been capitalized. As a result, \$4.2 million should have been reclassified from construction-in-progress to machinery and equipment.

⁽³⁾ As of December 31, 2016, this amount includes \$0.5 million related to the accelerated depreciation and amortization of fixed assets related to ceasing operations in Venezuela. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" under the Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation section of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

The following table details our interest cost capitalized and depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment for the years ended December 31.

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest cost capitalized	\$11.0	\$5.4	\$6.2
Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment	\$120.5	\$124.6	\$147.8

Note 7 Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill

We review goodwill for impairment on a reporting unit basis annually during the fourth quarter of each year, using a measurement date of October 1st, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. While we are permitted to conduct a qualitative assessment to determine whether it

is necessary to perform a two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test, for our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of 2016, 2015 and 2014, we performed a quantitative test for all of our reporting units that have goodwill allocated.

The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. In step one, we compare the fair value of each of our reporting units to its carrying value, including the goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, there is no indication of impairment and no further testing is required. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, we must perform step two of the impairment test to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. In step two, the reporting unit's fair value is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, in a hypothetical analysis that calculates the implied fair value of goodwill in the same manner as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is less than the carrying value, the difference is recorded as an impairment loss.

2016, 2015 and 2014 Annual Impairment Test

During the fourth quarters of 2016, 2015 and 2014, we completed step one of our annual goodwill impairment test for our reporting units. We concluded that the fair values of these reporting units were above their carrying values and, therefore, there was no indication of impairment in either year.

We estimated the fair value of these reporting units using a weighting of fair values derived from an income and market approaches. Under the income approach, we determine the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of revenue growth rates and operating margins, taking into consideration industry and market conditions. The discount rate used is based on a weighted average cost of capital adjusted for the relevant risk associated with the characteristics of the business and the projected cash flows. The market approaches estimate fair value based on market multiples of current and forward 12-month operating performance results, as applicable derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting unit.

Allocation of Goodwill to Reporting Units

The following table shows our goodwill balances by our segment reporting structure:

(In millions)	Food Care	Diversey Care	Product Care	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Gross Carrying Value at					
December 31, 2015	\$804.3	\$1,820.9	\$1,373.7	\$ 1.6	\$4,000.5
Accumulated impairment	(208.0)	(883.0)	—	—	(1,091.0)
Carrying Value at December 31, 2015	\$596.3	\$937.9	\$1,373.7	\$ 1.6	\$2,909.5
Acquisition	8.4	—	—	—	8.4
Dispositions	—	—	(1.1)	—	(1.1)
Currency translation	(14.3)	(46.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(61.2)
Gross Carrying Value at					
December 31, 2016	798.4	1,774.7	1,372.1	1.4	3,946.6
Accumulated impairment	(208.0)	(883.0)	—	—	(1,091.0)
Carrying Value at December 31, 2016	\$590.4	\$891.7	\$1,372.1	\$ 1.4	\$2,855.6

⁽¹⁾Represents goodwill of our Medical Applications reporting unit.

The excess of estimated fair values over carrying value, including goodwill for each of our reporting units that had goodwill as of the 2016 annual impairment test were the following:

Reporting Unit	% by Which Estimated Fair value exceeds Carrying Value	
Food Care — Packaging Solutions	451	%
Food Care — Hygiene Solutions	247	%
Diversey Care	92	%

Product Care	124	%
Medical Applications ⁽¹⁾	539	%

⁽¹⁾Included in the “Other” category for segment reporting purposes – See Note 4, “Segments,” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our reportable segments.

As noted above, the fair value determined under step one of the goodwill impairment test completed in the fourth quarter of 2016 exceeded the carrying value for each reporting unit. Therefore, there was no impairment of goodwill. However, if the fair value decreases in future periods, the Company may fail step one of the goodwill impairment test and be required to perform step two. In performing step two, the fair value would have to be allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Therefore, any potential goodwill impairment charge would be dependent upon the estimated fair value of the reporting unit at that time and the outcome of step two of the impairment test. The fair values of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including the intangible assets could vary depending on various factors.

The future occurrence of a potential indicator of impairment, such as a decrease in expected net earnings, adverse equity market conditions, a decline in current market multiples, a decline in our common stock price, a significant adverse change in legal factors or business climates, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, strategic decisions made in response to economic or competitive conditions, or a more-likely-than-not expectation that a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or disposed of, could require an interim assessment for some or all of the reporting units before the next required annual assessment. In the event of significant adverse changes of the nature described above, we might have to recognize a non-cash impairment of goodwill, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

The following tables summarize our identifiable intangible assets with definite and indefinite useful lives:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment	Accumulated Net	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment	Accumulated Net
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	\$828.7	\$ (299.9)	\$ (148.9)	\$379.9	\$846.2	\$ (249.4)	\$ (148.9)	\$447.9
Trademarks and tradenames	1.8	(0.8)	—	1.0	1.7	(0.4)	—	1.3
Capitalized software	165.9	(137.4)	—	28.5	143.0	(125.3)	—	17.7
Technology	141.2	(78.1)	(22.2)	40.9	141.9	(65.0)	(22.2)	54.7
Contracts	42.3	(33.6)	—	8.7	42.8	(31.2)	—	11.6
Total intangible assets								
with definite lives	1,179.9	(549.8)	(171.1)	459.0	1,175.6	(471.3)	(171.1)	533.2
Trademarks and tradenames								
with indefinite lives ⁽²⁾	881.3	—	(630.2)	251.1	881.3	—	(630.2)	251.1
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$2,061.2	\$ (549.8)	\$ (801.3)	\$710.1	\$2,056.9	\$ (471.3)	\$ (801.3)	\$784.3

⁽¹⁾As of December 31, 2016 this amount includes \$4.3 million related to the accelerated amortization of intangible assets related to ceasing operations in Venezuela. Refer to Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards “ of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

⁽²⁾The intangible assets include \$251.1 million of trademarks and trade names that we have determined to have indefinite useful lives, primarily acquired in connection with the acquisition of Diversey.

The following table shows the remaining estimated future amortization expense at December 31, 2016.

Year	Amount (in millions)
2017	\$ 87.7
2018	70.1
2019	56.3
2020	53.8
Thereafter	191.1
Total	\$ 459.0

Amortization expense was \$94.9 million in 2016, \$88.7 million in 2015 and \$118.9 million in 2014.

The following table shows the remaining weighted average useful life of our definite lived intangible assets as of December 31, 2016.

	Remaining weighted average useful lives
Customer relationships	8.2
Trademarks and trade names	5.1
Technology	3.2
Contracts	7.2
Total intangible assets with definite lives	7.4

Note 8 Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs

U.S. Accounts Receivable Securitization Program

We and a group of our U.S. operating subsidiaries maintain an accounts receivable securitization program under which they sell eligible U.S. accounts receivable to an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary that was formed for the sole purpose of entering into this program. The wholly-owned subsidiary in turn may sell an undivided fractional ownership interest in these receivables with two banks and issuers of commercial paper administered by these banks. The wholly-owned subsidiary retains the receivables it purchases from the operating subsidiaries. Any transfers of fractional ownership interests of receivables under the U.S. receivables securitization program to the two banks and issuers of commercial paper administered by these banks are considered secured borrowings with pledge of collateral and will be classified as short-term borrowings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. These banks do not have any recourse against the general credit of the Company. The net trade receivables that served as collateral for these borrowings are reclassified from trade receivables, net to prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2016, the maximum purchase limit for receivable interests was \$90.0 million, subject to the availability limits described below.

The amounts available from time to time under this program may be less than \$90.0 million due to a number of factors, including but not limited to our credit ratings, trade receivable balances, the creditworthiness of our customers and our receivables collection experience. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the level of eligible assets available under the program was lower than \$90.0 million primarily due to certain required reserves against our receivables. As a result, the amount available to us under the program was \$73.8 million at December 31, 2016. Although we do not believe restrictions under this program presently materially restrict our operations, if an additional event occurs that triggers one of these restrictive provisions, we could experience a further decline in the amounts available to us under the program or termination of the program.

The program expires annually in September and is renewable. The program was renewed in September 2016 for an additional year.

European Accounts Receivable Securitization Program

We and a group of our European subsidiaries maintain an accounts receivable securitization program with a special purpose vehicle, or SPV, two banks and issuers of commercial paper administered by these banks. The European program is structured to be a securitization of certain trade receivables that are originated by certain of our European subsidiaries. The SPV borrows funds from the banks to fund its acquisition of the receivables and provides the banks with a first priority perfected security interest in the accounts receivable. We do not have an equity interest in the SPV. We concluded the SPV is a variable interest entity because its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the SPV to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from the bank via loans or via the collections from accounts receivable already purchased. Additionally, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the SPV since we control the activities of the SPV, and are exposed to the risk of uncollectable receivables held by the SPV. Therefore, the SPV is consolidated in our Consolidated Financial Statements. Any activity between the participating subsidiaries and the SPV is eliminated in consolidation. Loans from the banks to the SPV will be classified as short-term borrowings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net trade receivables that served as collateral for these borrowings are reclassified from trade receivables, net to prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2016, the maximum purchase limit for receivable interests was €110.0 million, (\$115.7 million equivalent at December 31, 2016) subject to availability limits. The terms and provisions of this program are similar to our U.S. program discussed above. As of December 31, 2016, the amount available under this program before

utilization was €108.5 million (\$114.1 million equivalent as of December 31, 2016).

This program expires annually in February and is renewable. The planned maturity in February 2017 was extended to September 2017.

Utilization of Our Accounts Receivable Securitization Programs

As of December 31, 2016, there were no amounts outstanding under our U.S. and European programs. We continue to service the trade receivables supporting the programs, and the banks are permitted to re-pledge this collateral. Total interest expense related to the use of these programs was \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, less than \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Under limited circumstances, the banks and the issuers of commercial paper can end purchases of receivables interests before the above expiration dates. A failure to comply with debt leverage or various other ratios related to our receivables collection experience could result in termination of the receivables programs. We were in compliance with these ratios at December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2015, the total amount of borrowings was \$67.0 million under our U.S. program and €70.1 million (\$76.7 million equivalent as of December 31, 2015) under our European program.

Note 9 Restructuring and Relocation Activities

Consolidation of Restructuring Programs

As reported in our 2015 Form 10-K, our December 2011 Integration and Optimization Program (“IOP”) is substantially complete and did not significantly impact 2016. The May 2013 Earnings Quality Improvement Program (“EQIP”) and the December 2014 Fusion program had significant activity in 2016.

In the first quarter of 2016, the Board of Directors agreed to consolidate the remaining activities of all restructuring programs to create a single program to be called the “Sealed Air Restructuring Program” or the “Program.”

The Program consists of a portfolio of restructuring projects across all of our divisions as part of our transformation of Sealed Air into a knowledge-based company, including reductions in headcount, and relocation of certain facilities and offices, which primarily reflects the relocation of our global headquarters to Charlotte, North Carolina, including the headquarters for our divisions, research and development facilities, and corporate offices. By December 31, 2017, we anticipate approximately 1,300 jobs will have been relocated to Charlotte primarily from our former corporate headquarters in Elmwood Park, New Jersey; and facilities in Saddle Brook, New Jersey; Racine, Wisconsin; and, Duncan and Greenville, South Carolina. The cost of the Charlotte campus is estimated to be approximately \$120.0 million.

Program metrics are as follows:

	Sealed Air Restructuring Program
Approximate positions eliminated by the Program	1,950
Estimated Program Costs (in millions):	
Costs of reduction in headcount as a result of reorganization	\$235-\$245
Other expenses associated with the Program	155-160
Total expense	\$390-\$405
Capital expenditures	250-255
Proceeds, foreign exchange and other cash items	(70)-(75)
Total estimated net cash cost	\$570-\$585
Program to Date Cumulative Expense (in millions):	
Costs of reduction in headcount as a result of reorganization	\$ 226
Other expenses associated with the Program	105
Total Cumulative Expense	\$ 331

Cumulative capital expenditures	\$ 214
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The following table details our restructuring activities as reflected in the Statement of Operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(In millions)	Three Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Other associated costs	\$28.0	\$42.9	\$35.8
Restructuring charges	12.9	78.3	65.7
Total	\$40.9	\$121.2	\$101.5
Capital Expenditures	\$123.5	\$52.0	\$28.0

The restructuring accrual, spending and other activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the accrual balance remaining at December 31, 2016 related to the Program were as follows:

(In millions)	
Restructuring accrual at December 31, 2015	\$76.3
Accrual and accrual adjustments	12.9
Cash payments during 2016	(39.3)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	(2.5)
Restructuring accrual at December 31, 2016	\$47.4

We expect to pay \$44.8 million of the accrual balance remaining at December 31, 2016 within the next twelve months. This amount is included in accrued restructuring costs on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2016. The majority of the remaining accrual of \$2.6 million is expected to be paid in 2018. This amount is included in other non-current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2016.

Note 10 Other Current and Non-Current Liabilities

The following tables detail our other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other current liabilities:		
Accrued salaries, wages and related costs	\$ 248.3	\$ 288.4
Accrued operating expenses	254.4	240.6
Income taxes payable	57.6	49.7
Accrued customer volume rebates	164.2	165.6
Accrued interest	37.9	38.8
Accrued employee benefit liability	5.3	6.6
Total	\$ 767.7	\$ 789.7

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other non-current liabilities:		
Accrued employee benefit liability	\$ 363.3	\$ 378.1
Other postretirement liability	53.2	62.2
Other various liabilities ⁽¹⁾	254.7	288.7

Total	\$ 671.2	\$ 729.0
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⁽¹⁾Property and equipment, net, and other non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2015, have been revised to properly reflect asset retirement obligations. This resulted in an increase to property and equipment, net and other non-current liabilities of \$15.0 million. See Note 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading “Reclassifications and Revisions” for further discussion of the revisions.

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Note 11 Debt and Credit Facilities

Our total debt outstanding consisted of the amounts set forth on the following table:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 ⁽³⁾
Short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ 92.6	\$ 248.2
Current portion of long-term debt ⁽²⁾	328.1	46.6
Total current debt	420.7	294.8
Term Loan A due July 2017 ⁽²⁾	—	249.7
Term Loan A due July 2019 ⁽²⁾	992.2	1,058.9
6.50% Senior Notes due December 2020	423.1	422.7
4.875% Senior Notes due December 2022	419.6	418.9
5.25% Senior Notes due April 2023	419.7	419.0
4.50% Senior Notes due September 2023	416.7	432.9
5.125% Senior Notes due December 2024	420.2	419.7
5.50% Senior Notes due September 2025	396.4	396.1
6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033	445.3	445.2
Other	5.1	3.7
Total long-term debt, less current portion ⁽⁵⁾	3,938.3	4,266.8
Total debt ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	\$ 4,359.0	\$ 4,561.6

⁽¹⁾ Short-term borrowings of \$92.6 million at December 31, 2016 are comprised of borrowings outstanding under various lines of credit. Short-term borrowings at December 31, 2015 are comprised primarily of \$67.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our U.S. accounts receivable securitization program, \$76.7 million of borrowings outstanding under our European accounts receivable securitization program, and \$104.5 million borrowings outstanding under various lines of credit. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were \$52.9 million and \$56.5 million of cash held on deposit, respectively, as a compensating balance for certain short-term borrowings.

⁽²⁾ The Term Loan A facilities due in July 2017 and the July 2019 prepayments are included in the current portion of long-term debt.

⁽³⁾ As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 which resulted in \$35.9 million of unamortized debt issuance costs being reclassified from other non-current assets to long-term debt as of December 31, 2015. See Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to this adoption.

⁽⁴⁾ As of December 31, 2016, our weighted average interest rate on our short-term borrowings outstanding was 4.8% and on our long-term debt outstanding was 4.7%. As of December 31, 2015, our weighted average interest rate on our short-term borrowings outstanding was 3.4% and on our long-term debt outstanding was 4.6%.

⁽⁵⁾ Amounts are net of unamortized discounts and issuance costs of \$36.7 million as December 31, 2016 and \$42.9 million as of December 31, 2015.

⁽⁶⁾ Long-term debt instruments are listed in order of priority.

Senior Notes

2015 Activity

In the second quarter 2015, Sealed Air issued \$400 million of 5.50% Senior Notes due September 15, 2025 and €400 million of 4.50% Senior Notes due September 15, 2023. The proceeds from these notes were used to repurchase the Company’s \$750 million 8.375% Notes due September 2021. The aggregate repurchase price was \$866 million, which

included the principal amount of \$750 million, a premium of \$99 million and accrued interest of \$17 million. We recognized a total pre-tax loss of \$110 million on the repurchase, which included the premiums mentioned above. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$11 million of accelerated amortization of original non-lender fees related to the 8.375% Senior Notes. We also capitalized \$8 million of non-lender fees incurred in connection with the 5.50% Senior Notes and 4.50% Senior Notes that are included in long-term debt, less current portion on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

2014 Activity

In the fourth quarter 2014, Sealed Air issued \$425 million of 4.875% Senior Notes due December 1, 2022 and \$425 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due December 1, 2024. The proceeds from this note were used to repurchase the company's \$750 million 8.125% Notes due September 2019. The aggregate repurchase price was \$837 million, which included the principal amount of \$750 million, a premium of \$75 million and accrued interest of \$12 million. We recognized a total pre-tax loss of \$84 million on the repurchase, which included the premiums mentioned above. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$9 million of accelerated amortization of original non-lender fees related to the 8.125% Senior Notes. We also capitalized \$13 million of non-lender fees incurred in connection with the 4.875% Senior Notes and 5.125% Senior Notes that are included in long-term debt, less current portion on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, we terminated the swaps that were associated with the 6.5% Senior Notes although the 6.5% Senior Notes remained outstanding. The \$3 million gain on termination of swaps increased the carrying amount of our 6.5% Senior Notes, which is being amortized using effective interest rate method over the remaining maturities of the Senior Note and included in interest expense on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Credit Facility

2014 Activity

Amended and Restated Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On July 25, 2014, the Company entered into a second restatement agreement (the "Second Restatement Agreement") whereby its senior secured credit facility was amended and restated (the "Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A., as agent, and the other financial institutions party thereto. The changes include (i) the refinancing of the Term Loan A facilities, Term Loan B facilities and revolving credit facilities with new Term Loan A facilities (including facilities in Canadian dollars, euros, Japanese yen, pounds sterling and U.S. dollars) in an aggregate principal amount equivalent to \$1,330 million and revolving credit facility of \$700 million, (ii) a new \$100 million delayed draw Term Loan A facility (used for our Brazilian operations), (iii) a 0.75% reduction of the interest rate margin for the Term Loan A facility and revolving credit facilities, (iv) extension of the final maturity of the Term Loan A facilities and revolving credit facility to July 25, 2019, (v) adjustments to the financial maintenance covenant of Consolidated Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) and other covenants to provide additional flexibility to the Company and (vi) other amendments. Term Loan B was fully extinguished as a result of the Refinancing.

On August 29, 2014, we completed the \$100 million delayed draw of the Term Loan A facility. In connection with this loan, we also entered into interest rate and currency swaps in a notional amount of \$100 million, which convert our floating U.S. dollar-denominated obligation under the Term Loan A into a fixed rate Brazilian real-denominated obligation. The first \$20 million interest rate and currency swap matured on September 30, 2016.

As a result of the Second Restatement Agreement, we recognized \$18 million of loss on debt redemption in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. This amount includes \$13 million of accelerated amortization of original issuance discount related to the Term Loan B and lender and non-lender fees related to the entire credit facility. Also included in the loss on debt redemption was \$5 million of non-lender fees incurred in connection with the Second Restatement Agreement. In addition, we incurred \$2 million of lender fees that are included in the carrying amounts of the outstanding debt under the credit facility. We also capitalized \$5 million of non-lender fees that are included in other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The amortization expense related to original issuance discount and lender and non-lender fees is calculated using the effective interest rate method over the lives of the respective debt instruments. Total amortization expense in 2014

related to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities was \$10 million and is included in interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Lines of Credit

The following table summarizes our available lines of credit and committed and uncommitted lines of credit, including the revolving credit facility discussed above, and the amounts available under our accounts receivable securitization programs.

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Used lines of credit ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 92.6	\$ 248.2
Unused lines of credit	1,166.7	1,039.9
Total available lines of credit ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,259.3	\$ 1,288.1

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- (1) Includes total borrowings under the accounts receivable securitization programs, the revolving credit facility and borrowings under lines of credit available to several subsidiaries.
- (2) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were \$52.9 million and \$56.5 million of cash held on deposit, respectively, as a compensating balance for certain short-term borrowings.
- (3) Of the total available lines of credit, \$887.8 million were committed as of December 31, 2016.

Covenants

Each issue of our outstanding senior notes imposes limitations on our operations and those of specified subsidiaries. The Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants for credit facilities of this type, including limitations on our indebtedness, liens, investments, restricted payments, mergers and acquisitions, dispositions of assets, transactions with affiliates, amendment of documents and sale leasebacks, and a covenant specifying a maximum permitted ratio of Consolidated Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement). We were in compliance with the above financial covenants and limitations at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes the scheduled annual maturities for the next five years and thereafter of our long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt and capital leases. This schedule represents the principle portion of our debt, and therefore excludes debt discounts, interest rate swaps and lender and finance fees.

	Amount
Year	(in millions)
2017	\$ 328.1
2018	75.9
2019	927.1
2020	425.9
2021	0.1
Thereafter	2,546.1
Total	\$ 4,303.2

Note 12 Derivatives and Hedging Activities

We report all derivative instruments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value and establish criteria for designation and effectiveness of transactions entered into for hedging purposes.

As a large global organization, we face exposure to market risks, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, we enter into various derivative instruments from time to time under our risk management policies. We designate derivative instruments as hedges on a transaction basis to support hedge accounting. The changes in fair value of these hedging instruments offset in part or in whole corresponding changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. We

assess the initial and ongoing effectiveness of our hedging relationships in accordance with our policy. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Our practice is to terminate derivative transactions if the underlying asset or liability matures or is sold or terminated, or if we determine the underlying forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring.

We record the fair value positions of all derivative financial instruments on a net basis by counterparty for which a master netting arrangement is utilized.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

The primary purpose of our cash flow hedging activities is to manage the potential changes in value associated with the amounts receivable or payable on equipment and raw material purchases that are denominated in foreign currencies in order to minimize the impact of the changes in foreign currencies. We record gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income to the extent that these hedges are effective and until we recognize the underlying transactions in net earnings, at which time we recognize these gains and losses in cost of sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Cash flows from derivative financial instruments are classified as cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These contracts generally have original maturities of less than 12 months.

Net unrealized after-tax gains (losses) related to these contracts that were included in other comprehensive income were \$1.6 million, \$5.9 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The unrealized amounts in other comprehensive income will fluctuate based on changes in the fair value of open contracts during each reporting period.

We estimate that \$5.2 million of net unrealized derivative gains included in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Not Designated as Hedges

Our subsidiaries have foreign currency exchange exposure from buying and selling in currencies other than their functional currencies. The primary purposes of our foreign currency hedging activities are to manage the potential changes in value associated with the amounts receivable or payable on transactions denominated in foreign currencies and to minimize the impact of the changes in foreign currencies related to foreign currency-denominated interest-bearing intercompany loans and receivables and payables. The changes in fair value of these derivative contracts are recognized in other income, net, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and are largely offset by the remeasurement of the underlying foreign currency-denominated items indicated above. Cash flows from derivative financial instruments are classified as cash flows from investing activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These contracts generally have original maturities of less than 12 months.

Interest Rate Swaps

From time to time, we may use interest rate swaps to manage our mix of fixed and floating interest rates on our outstanding indebtedness.

At December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, we had no outstanding interest rate swaps.

Interest Rate and Currency Swaps

In 2014, in connection with exercising the \$100 million delayed draw under the senior secured credit facility, we entered into a series of interest rate and currency swaps in a notional amount of \$100 million. On September 30, 2016, the first \$20.0 million swap contract matured and was settled. As a result of the settlement, the Company received \$4.9 million. These swaps convert the U.S. dollar-denominated variable rate obligation under the credit facility into a fixed Brazilian real-denominated obligation. The delayed draw and the interest rate and currency swaps are used to fund expansion and general corporate purposes of our Brazilian subsidiaries.

Net Investment Hedge

During the second quarter of 2015, we entered into a series of foreign currency exchange forwards totaling €270 million. These foreign currency exchange forwards hedged a portion of the net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and expired in June 2015. The loss of \$3.5 million (\$2.2 million after tax) is recorded in AOCI on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The €400 million 4.50% notes issued in June 2015 are designated as a net investment hedge, hedging a portion of our net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The change in the fair value of the debt was \$29.2 million (\$18.1 million after tax) as of December 31, 2016, and is reflected in long-term debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In March 2015, we entered into a series of cross-currency swaps with a combined notional amount of \$425 million, hedging a portion of the net investment in a certain European subsidiary against fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The fair value of this hedge as of December 31, 2016 was \$(5.3) million (\$(3.3) million after tax) on our

Consolidated Balance Sheet. Semi –annual interest settlements resulted in AOCI of \$13.9 million (\$8.6 million after tax).

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in foreign operations, settlements and changes in fair values of the derivative instruments are recognized in unrealized net gains or loss on derivative instruments for net investment hedge, a component of AOCI, net of taxes, to offset the changes in the values of the net investments being hedged. Any portion of the net investment hedge that is determined to be ineffective is recorded in other income, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations

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Other Derivative Instruments

We may use other derivative instruments from time to time to manage exposure to foreign exchange rates and to access to international financing transactions. These instruments can potentially limit foreign exchange exposure by swapping borrowings denominated in one currency for borrowings denominated in another currency.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

See Note 13, "Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the inputs and valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of our outstanding derivative instruments.

The following table details the fair value of our derivative instruments included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(In millions)	Cash Flow Hedge		Net Investment Hedge		Non-Designated as Hedging Instruments		Total	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Derivative Assets								
Foreign currency forward								
contracts	\$4.9	\$ 3.2	\$—	\$ —	\$11.4	\$ 25.0	\$16.3	\$ 28.2
Interest rate and currency								
swaps	23.9	44.0	—	—	—	—	23.9	44.0
Total Derivative Assets	\$28.8	\$ 47.2	\$—	\$ —	\$11.4	\$ 25.0	\$40.2	\$ 72.2
Derivative Liabilities								
Foreign currency forward								
contracts	\$(0.1)	\$(1.3)	\$—	\$ —	\$(11.5)	\$(43.5)	\$(11.6)	\$(44.8)
Cross-currency swaps	—	—	(5.3)	(12.0)	—	—	(5.3)	(12.0)
Total Derivative Liabilities⁽¹⁾	\$(0.1)	\$(1.3)	\$(5.3)	\$(12.0)	\$(11.5)	\$(43.5)	\$(16.9)	\$(56.8)
Net Derivatives⁽²⁾	\$28.7	\$ 45.9	\$(5.3)	\$(12.0)	\$(0.1)	\$(18.5)	\$23.3	\$ 15.4

⁽¹⁾Excludes €400.0 million of euro-denominated debt (\$416.7 million equivalent at December 31, 2016 and \$432.9 million equivalent at December 31, 2015), designated as a net investment hedge.

⁽²⁾The following table reconciles gross positions without the impact of master netting agreements to the balance sheet classification:

(In millions)	Other Current Assets		Other Current Liabilities		Other Non-current Assets		Other Non-current Liabilities	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Gross position	\$22.6	\$ 36.2	\$(11.6)	\$(44.8)	\$17.6	\$ 36.0	\$(5.3)	\$(12.0)

Impact of master

netting agreements	(0.2)	(24.1)	0.2	24.1	—	—	—	—
Net amounts								
recognized on the								
Consolidated								
Balance Sheet	\$22.4	\$ 12.1	\$(11.4)	\$ (20.7)	\$17.6	\$ 36.0	\$(5.3)	\$ (12.0)

The following table details the effect of our derivative instruments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(In millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$0.6	\$9.6	\$1.9
Interest rate and currency swaps ⁽²⁾	(25.9)	25.7	13.5
Treasury locks ⁽³⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total cash flow hedges	(25.2)	35.4	15.5
Fair Value Hedges:			
Interest rate swaps	0.5	0.4	1.8
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	(27.6)	32.0	0.4
Total	\$(52.3)	\$67.8	\$17.7

⁽¹⁾ Amounts recognized on the foreign currency forward contracts were included in cost of sales during the year ended December 31, 2016 and other income (expense), net during the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

⁽²⁾ As of December 31, 2016, amounts recognized on the interest rate and currency swaps included a \$20.8 million loss on the remeasurement of the hedged debt, which is included in other income (expense), net and interest expense of \$5.1 million related to the hedge of the interest payments. As of December 31, 2015, amounts recognized on the interest rate and currency swaps included a \$31.6 million gain which offset a loss on remeasurement of the hedged debt, which is included in other income (expense), net and interest expense of \$5.9 million related to the hedge of interest payments. As of December 31, 2014, amounts recognized on the interest rate and currency swaps included a \$16.5 million gain which offset a loss on remeasurement of the hedged debt, which is included in other income (expense), net and interest expense of \$3.0 million related to the hedge of interest payments.

⁽³⁾ Amounts recognized on the treasury locks were included in interest expense which is related to amortization of terminated interest rate swaps.

Note 13 Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of our financial instruments, using the fair value hierarchy under U.S. GAAP detailed in “Fair Value Measurements,” of Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards,” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are included in the table below.

December 31, 2016

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(In millions)	Level			
	Total Fair Value	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash equivalents	\$71.3	\$71.3	\$ —	\$ —
Compensating balance deposits	\$52.9	\$52.9	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative financial and hedging instruments net asset				
(liability):				
Foreign currency forward and option contracts	\$4.7	\$—	\$ 4.7	\$ —
Interest rate and currency swaps	\$23.9	\$—	\$ 23.9	\$ —
Cross-currency swaps	\$(5.3)	\$—	\$(5.3)	\$ —

(In millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash equivalents	\$56.3	\$48.3	\$ 8.0	\$ —
Compensating balance deposits	\$56.5	\$56.5	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative financial and hedging instruments net asset				
(liability):				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$(16.5)	\$—	\$(16.5)	\$ —
Interest rate and currency swaps	\$44.0	\$—	\$ 44.0	\$ —
Cross-currency swaps	\$(12.0)	\$—	\$(12.0)	\$ —

Cash Equivalents

Our cash equivalents consist of commercial paper (fair value determined using Level 2 inputs) and bank time deposits (Level 1). Since these are short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase, they present negligible risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates.

Compensating Balance Deposits

We have compensating balance deposits related to certain short-term borrowings. These represent bank certificates of deposits that will mature within the next 3 months.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options, euro-denominated debt, interest rate and currency swaps and cross-currency swaps are recorded at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets using a discounted cash flow analysis that incorporates observable market inputs. These market inputs include foreign currency spot and forward rates, and various interest rate curves, and are obtained from pricing data quoted by various banks, third party sources and foreign currency dealers involving identical or comparable instruments (Level 2).

Counterparties to these foreign currency forward contracts are rated at least BBB+ by Standard & Poor's and A3 by Moody's. Credit ratings on some of our counterparties may change during the term of our financial instruments. We closely monitor our counterparties' credit ratings and, if necessary, will make any appropriate changes to our financial instruments. The fair value generally reflects the estimated amounts that we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date.

Other Financial Instruments

The following financial instruments are recorded at fair value or at amounts that approximate fair value: (1) trade receivables, net, (2) certain other current assets, (3) accounts payable and (4) other current liabilities. The carrying amounts reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets for the above financial instruments closely approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

Other liabilities that are recorded at carrying value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets include our senior notes. We utilize a market approach to calculate the fair value of our senior notes. Due to their limited investor base and the face value of some of our senior notes, they may not be actively traded on the date we calculate their fair value. Therefore, we may utilize prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving similar securities, reflecting U.S. Treasury yields to calculate the yield to maturity and the price on some of our senior notes. These inputs are provided by an independent third party and are considered to be Level 2 inputs.

We derive our fair value estimates of our various other debt instruments by evaluating the nature and terms of each instrument, considering prevailing economic and market conditions, and examining the cost of similar debt offered at the balance sheet date. We also incorporated our credit default swap rates and currency specific swap rates in the valuation of each debt instrument, as applicable.

These estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore we cannot determine them with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect our estimates.

The table below shows the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our total debt:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Fair Value
Term Loan A Facility due July 2017	\$249.9	\$249.9	\$249.7	\$249.7
Term Loan A Facility due July 2019 ⁽¹⁾	1,067.8	1,067.8	1,103.8	1,103.8
6.50% Senior Notes due December 2020	423.1	477.3	422.7	473.7
4.875% Senior Notes due December 2022	419.6	437.6	418.9	426.5
5.25% Senior Notes due April 2023	419.7	441.1	419.0	436.2
4.50% Senior Notes due September 2023 ⁽¹⁾	416.7	453.4	432.9	452.7
5.125% Senior Notes due December 2024	420.2	437.3	419.7	427.6
5.50% Senior Notes due September 2025	396.4	418.8	396.1	410.2
6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033	445.3	462.7	445.2	462.7
Other foreign loans ⁽¹⁾	78.9	79.2	165.7	165.8
Other domestic loans	21.4	21.3	87.9	88.2
Total debt	\$4,359.0	\$4,546.4	\$4,561.6	\$4,697.1

⁽¹⁾Includes borrowings denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

⁽²⁾As of January 1, 2016, we have adopted ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 which resulted in \$35.9 million of unamortized debt issuance costs being reclassified from other assets to long-term debt as of December 31, 2015. Additionally, certain amounts related to external payment terms were misclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The revision of this item resulted in a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in short-term borrowings of \$6.3 million as of December 31, 2015. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to this adoption.

In addition to the table above, the Company remeasures amounts related to contingent consideration liabilities related to acquisitions and certain equity compensation, that were carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the Consolidated Financial Statements or for which a fair value measurement was required. Refer to Note 3 "Divestitures and Acquisitions" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding contingent consideration and Note 18 "Stockholders' Equity" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for share based compensation in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Included among our non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis are inventories, net property and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and asset retirement obligations.

Credit and Market Risk

Financial instruments, including derivatives, expose us to counterparty credit risk for nonperformance and to market risk related to changes in interest or currency exchange rates. We manage our exposure to counterparty credit risk through specific minimum credit standards, establishing credit limits, diversification of counterparties, and procedures to monitor concentrations of credit risk.

We do not expect any of our counterparties in derivative transactions to fail to perform as it is our policy to have counterparties to these contracts that are rated at least BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's and Baa3 or higher by Moody's. Nevertheless, there is a risk that our exposure to losses arising out of derivative contracts could be material if the counterparties to these agreements fail to perform their obligations. We will replace counterparties if a credit downgrade is deemed to increase our risk to unacceptable levels.

We regularly monitor the impact of market risk on the fair value and cash flows of our derivative and other financial instruments considering reasonably possible changes in interest and currency exchange rates and restrict the use of derivative financial instruments to hedging activities. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes and do not use leveraged derivative financial instruments.

We continually monitor the creditworthiness of our diverse base of customers to which we grant credit terms in the normal course of business and generally do not require collateral. We consider the concentrations of credit risk associated with our trade accounts receivable to be commercially reasonable and believe that such concentrations do not leave us vulnerable to significant risks of near-term severe adverse impacts. The terms and conditions of our credit sales are designed to mitigate concentrations of credit risk with any single customer. Our sales are not materially dependent on a single customer or a small group of customers.

Note 14 Profit Sharing, Retirement Savings Plans and Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Profit Sharing and Retirement Savings Plans

We have a qualified non-contributory profit sharing plan covering most of our U.S. employees. Contributions to this plan, which are made at the discretion of our Board of Directors, may be made in cash, shares of our common stock, or in a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. We also maintain qualified contributory retirement savings plans in which most of our U.S. employees are eligible to participate. The qualified contributory retirement savings plans generally provide for our contributions in cash based upon the amount contributed to the plans by the participants.

Our contributions to our provisions for the profit sharing plan and retirement savings plans are charged to operations and amounted to \$42.9 million in 2016, \$55.3 million in 2015, and \$50.3 million in 2014. In 2016, 830,600 shares were contributed as part of our contribution to the profit sharing plan related to 2015; in 2015, 787,500 shares were contributed as part of our contribution to the profit sharing plan related to 2014, and in 2014, 965,200 shares were contributed as part of our contribution to the profit sharing plan related to 2013. These shares were issued out of treasury stock.

We have various international defined contribution benefit plans which cover certain employees. We have expanded use of these plans in select countries where they have been used to supplement or replace defined benefit plans.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We recognize the funded status of each defined pension benefit plan as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation of the employee benefit plans in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulate other comprehensive loss, net of taxes. Each overfunded plan is recognized as an asset and each underfunded plan is recognized as a liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Subsequent changes in the funded status are reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in unrecognized pension items, a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, that is included in total stockholders' equity. The amount of unamortized pension items is recorded net of tax. The measurement date used to determine the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is December 31 for material plans and November 30 for non-material plans.

We have amortized actuarial gains or losses over the average future working lifetime (or remaining lifetime of inactive participants if there are no active participants). We have used the corridor method, where the corridor is the greater of ten percent of the projected benefit obligation or fair value of assets at year end. If actuarial gains or losses do not exceed the corridor, then there is no amortization of gain or loss.

The following table shows the components of our net periodic benefit cost for the three years ended December 31, for our pension plans charged to operations:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net periodic benefit cost:			
U.S. and international net periodic benefit cost (income)			
included in cost of sales	\$0.4	\$(0.5)	\$5.6
U.S. and international net periodic benefit cost	11.0	10.7	10.6

included in selling, general and administrative expenses			
Total benefit cost	\$11.4	\$10.2	\$16.2

The amount recorded in inventory for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was not material.

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A number of our U.S. employees, including some employees who are covered by collective bargaining agreements, participate in defined benefit pension plans. Some of our international employees participate in defined benefit pension plans in their respective countries. The following table presents our funded status for 2016 and 2015 for our U.S. and international pension plans. The measurement date used to determine benefit obligations and plan assets is December 31 for all material plans (November 30 for non-material plans).

(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Change in benefit obligation:						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$215.0	\$ 1,104.5	\$1,319.5	\$221.4	\$ 1,148.1	\$1,369.5
Service cost	0.6	10.0	10.6	0.7	10.6	11.3
Interest cost	7.8	25.5	33.3	8.6	29.0	37.6
Actuarial loss (gain)	8.9	89.9	98.8	(3.5)	15.2	11.7
Settlement/curtailment	(11.4)	(0.8)	(12.2)	(4.9)	(6.5)	(11.4)
Benefits paid	(12.7)	(33.9)	(46.6)	(13.7)	(34.5)	(48.2)
Employee contributions	—	2.8	2.8	—	3.5	3.5
Other ⁽¹⁾	4.9	(2.8)	2.1	6.4	27.1	33.5
Foreign exchange impact	—	(71.0)	(71.0)	—	(88.0)	(88.0)
Projected benefit obligation at end of period	213.1	1,124.2	1,337.3	215.0	1,104.5	1,319.5
Change in plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	156.7	813.3	970.0	181.6	862.4	1,044.0
Actual return on plan assets	9.1	93.1	102.2	(5.6)	20.0	14.4
Employer contributions	0.2	25.0	25.2	0.5	28.2	28.7
Employee contributions	—	2.8	2.8	—	3.5	3.5
Benefits paid	(12.7)	(33.9)	(46.6)	(13.7)	(34.5)	(48.2)
Settlement/curtailment	(5.1)	(0.7)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(2.3)	(8.2)
Other	2.1	1.4	3.5	(0.2)	(1.9)	(2.1)
Foreign exchange impact	—	(64.1)	(64.1)	—	(62.1)	(62.1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	150.3	836.9	987.2	156.7	813.3	970.0
Underfunded status at end of year	\$(62.8)	\$(287.3)	\$(350.1)	\$(58.3)	\$(291.2)	\$(349.5)
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$213.1	\$ 1,076.9	\$1,290.0	\$210.4	\$ 1,065.6	\$1,276.0

⁽¹⁾Other changes in the benefit obligation as of December 31, 2015 included the addition of the French plans of \$27.3 million which were not included in our valuation in prior years.

Amounts included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consisted of:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Other assets	\$—	\$ 24.0	\$24.0	\$—	\$ 33.7	\$33.7

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Other current liabilities	—	(4.2)	(4.2)	—	(4.0)	(4.0)
Other liabilities	(62.8)	(307.1)	(369.9)	(58.3)	(319.8)	(378.1)
Net amount recognized	\$(62.8)	\$(287.3)	\$(350.1)	\$(58.3)	\$(290.1)	\$(348.4)

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The following table shows the components of our net periodic benefit cost (income) for the years ended December 31, for our pension plans charged to operations:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Components of net periodic benefit cost or (income):									
Service cost	\$0.6	\$ 10.0	\$10.6	\$0.7	\$ 10.6	\$11.3	\$1.1	\$ 8.9	\$10.0
Interest cost	7.8	25.5	33.3	8.6	29.0	37.6	8.7	39.3	48.0
Expected return on plan assets	(10.0)	(35.7)	(45.7)	(11.4)	(39.3)	(50.7)	(11.2)	(42.9)	(54.1)
Other adjustments	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of net prior service cost									
	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Amortization of net actuarial loss									
	2.2	8.9	11.1	1.8	8.9	10.7	0.8	9.1	9.9
Net periodic benefit cost (income)									
	1.9	8.7	10.6	(0.3)	9.3	9.0	(0.6)	14.5	13.9
Cost (income) of settlement/curtailment									
	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.6	(0.4)	1.2	—	2.3	2.3
Total benefit cost (income)	\$2.5	\$ 8.9	\$11.4	\$1.3	\$ 8.9	\$10.2	\$(0.6)	\$ 16.8	\$16.2

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Unrecognized prior service costs	\$—	\$ (2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$—	\$ 0.1	\$0.1
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	42.0	325.9	367.9	40.9	321.2	362.1
Total	\$42.0	\$ 323.8	\$365.8	\$40.9	\$ 321.3	\$362.2

Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

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(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$3.6	\$ 32.4	\$36.0	\$14.6	\$ 30.2	\$44.8
Amortization of actuarial loss	(2.3)	(8.9)	(11.2)	(1.7)	(8.9)	(10.6)
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Current year valuation adjustments	0.3	(2.3)	(2.0)	—	(0.3)	(0.3)
Settlement/curtailment (gain) loss	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(1.6)	0.7	(0.9)
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss	\$1.0	\$ 21.0	\$22.0	\$11.3	\$ 21.6	\$32.9

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended 2017		
	U.S.	International	Total
Unrecognized prior service costs	\$—	\$ (0.1)	\$(0.1)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	0.9	10.4	11.3
Total	\$0.9	\$ 10.3	\$11.2

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Information for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	U.S.	International	Total	U.S.	International	Total
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$213.1	\$ 760.5	\$973.6	\$210.4	\$ 751.4	\$961.8
Fair value of plan assets	150.3	488.7	639.0	156.7	458.3	615.0

Actuarial Assumptions

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	U.S.	International	U.S.	International
Benefit obligations				
Discount rate	4.0 %	2.2 %	4.3 %	2.6 %
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	2.4 %	3.0 %	2.5 %
Social security increase rate	N/A	1.8 %	3.0 %	1.6 %
Pension increase rate	3.0 %	1.7 %	N/A	1.6 %

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	U.S.	International	U.S.	International	U.S.	International
Net periodic benefit cost						
Discount rate	4.3 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	2.7 %	4.6 %	3.8 %
Expected long-term rate of return	6.7 %	4.5 %	6.5 %	4.9 %	6.5 %	5.2 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.0 %	2.5 %	3.0 %	2.7 %	3.0 %	2.9 %
Social security increase rate	3.0 %	1.6 %	3.0 %	1.6 %	4.0 %	1.9 %
Pension increase rate	N/A	1.6 %	N/A	1.6 %	N/A	1.8 %

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

We expect the following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service as appropriate, to be paid in the years indicated:

Year	Amount		Total
	(In millions) U.S.	International	
2017	\$ 14.2	\$ 38.9	\$ 53.1
2018	14.2	33.4	47.6
2019	14.1	34.2	48.3
2020	13.2	36.3	49.5
2021	13.1	39.1	52.2
Thereafter	66.1	218.0	284.1
Total	\$ 134.9	\$ 399.9	\$ 534.8

Plan Assets

We review the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets annually, taking into consideration our asset allocation, historical returns, and the current economic environment. The expected return on plan assets is calculated based on the fair value of plan assets at year end. To determine the expected return on plan assets, expected cash flows have been taken into account.

Our long-term objectives for plan investments are to ensure that (a) there is an adequate level of assets to support benefit obligations to participants over the life of the plans, (b) there is sufficient liquidity in plan assets to cover current benefit obligations, and (c) there is a high level of investment return consistent with a prudent level of investment risk. The investment strategy is focused on a long-term total return in excess of a pure fixed income strategy with short-term volatility less than that of a pure equity strategy. To accomplish this objective, we invest assets primarily in a diversified mix of equity and fixed income investments. For U.S. plans, the target asset allocation will typically be 40-50% in equity securities, with a maximum equity allocation of 70%, and 50-60% in fixed income securities, with a minimum fixed income allocation of 30% including cash.

The fair values of our U.S. and international pension plan assets, by asset category and by the level of fair values are as follows:

(In millions)	2016				2015			
	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$6.0	\$4.4	\$1.6	\$—	\$6.3	\$2.1	\$4.2	\$—
Fixed income funds ⁽²⁾	444.0	—	444.0	—	440.8	—	440.8	—
Equity funds ⁽³⁾	362.8	—	362.8	—	380.0	—	380.0	—
Other ⁽⁴⁾	174.4	—	38.4	136.0	142.9	—	26.0	116.9
Total	\$987.2	\$4.4	\$846.8	\$136.0	\$970.0	\$2.1	\$851.0	\$116.9

⁽¹⁾ Short-term investment fund that invests in a collective trust that holds short-term highly liquid investments with principal preservation and daily liquidity as its primary objectives. Investments are primarily comprised of certificates of deposit, government securities, commercial paper, and time deposits.

⁽²⁾ Fixed income funds that invest in a diversified portfolio primarily consisting of publicly traded government bonds and corporate bonds. There are no restrictions on these investments, and they are valued at the net asset value of shares held at year end.

⁽³⁾ Equity funds that invest in a diversified portfolio of publicly traded domestic and international common stock, with an emphasis in European equities. There are no restrictions on these investments, and they are valued at the net asset value of shares held at year end.

⁽⁴⁾ The majority of these assets are invested in real estate funds and other alternative investments. Also includes guaranteed insurance contracts, which consists of Company and employee contributions and accumulated interest income at guaranteed stated interest rates and provides for benefit payments and plan expenses.

The following table shows the activity of our U.S. and international plan assets, which are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs.

(In millions)	December	
	31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 116.9	\$ 123.2
Gains on assets still held at end of year	5.4	6.1
Purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements	1.6	(1.1)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	22.6	(4.9)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(10.5)	(6.4)

Balance at end of period	\$ 136.0	\$ 116.9
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Note 15 Other Post-Employment Benefits and Other Employee Benefit Plans

In addition to providing pension benefits, we provide for a portion of healthcare, dental, vision and life insurance benefits for certain retired legacy Diversey employees, primarily in North America. Covered employees retiring on or after attaining age 55 and who have rendered at least ten years of service are entitled to post-retirement healthcare, dental and life insurance benefits. These benefits are subject to deductibles, co-payment provisions and other limitations.

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Contributions made by us, net of Medicare Part D subsidies received in the U.S., are reported below as benefits paid. We may change the benefits at any time. We have elected to amortize the transition obligation over a 20-year period. The status of these plans, including a reconciliation of benefit obligations, a reconciliation of plan assets and the funded status of the plans, follows:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Change in benefit obligations:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 65.8	\$ 79.8
Service cost	0.2	0.9
Interest cost	1.9	3.0
Actuarial loss (gain)	(6.3)	(4.7)
Benefits paid, net	(4.3)	(4.1)
Loss due to exchange rate movements	—	(0.6)
Plan amendments	(1.9)	(8.5)
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 55.5	\$ 65.8
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —
Employer contribution	4.3	4.1
Benefits paid, net	(4.3)	(4.1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$ —	\$ —
Net amount recognized:		
Underfunded status	\$ (55.5)	\$ (65.8)
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 55.5	\$ 65.8
Net amount recognized in consolidated balance sheets		
consists of:		
Current liability	(3.0)	(5.1)
Noncurrent liability	(52.5)	(60.7)
Net amount recognized	\$ (55.5)	\$ (65.8)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other		
comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 2.4	\$ 8.6
Prior service credit	(17.9)	(17.6)
Total	\$ (15.5)	\$ (9.0)

The accumulated post-retirement benefit obligations were determined using a weighted-average discount rate of 3.9% at December 31, 2016 and 4.0% at December 31, 2015. The components of net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

(In millions)	2016	2015	2014
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$0.2	\$0.9	\$0.8
Interest cost	1.9	3.0	3.2

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Amortization of net loss	—	0.4	0.1
Amortization of prior service credit	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.6	\$3.5	\$3.4

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2016 that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during the next fiscal year are as follows:

	December
	31,
(In millions)	2016
Unrecognized prior service costs	\$ (1.7)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	(0.1)
Total	(1.8)

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

For the year ended December 31, 2016, healthcare cost trend rates were assumed to be 4.0% for the Belgian plan, 7.0% for the U.S. plan in 2016 and decreasing to 5.0% by 2022, and 5.5% for the Canada plan in 2016 decreasing to 5.0% by 2018. The assumed healthcare cost trend rate has an effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one percentage point change on assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effect for the year ended December 31, 2016:

(In millions)	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	2.6	0.6

The amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan.

Expected post-retirement benefits (net of Medicare Part D subsidies) for each of the next five years and succeeding five years are as follows:

(In millions)

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 3.1
2018	3.4
2019	3.8
2020	4.2
2021	4.2
Thereafter	19.0
Total	\$ 37.7

Note 16 Income Taxes

The components of earnings (loss) before income tax provision were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Domestic	\$ 168.7	\$ 102.8	\$(62.2)
Foreign	397.2	323.1	329.4
Total	\$ 565.9	\$ 425.9	\$ 267.2

The components of our income tax provision (benefit) were as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$31.3	\$6.3	\$(216.0)
State and local	(1.3)	7.3	0.2
Foreign	107.3	99.5	78.7
Total current expense (benefit)	137.3	113.1	(137.1)
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	(42.4)	(35.7)	176.8
State and local	5.7	10.9	(27.2)
Foreign	(21.1)	2.2	(3.4)
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	(57.8)	(22.6)	146.2
Total income tax provision	\$79.5	\$90.5	\$9.1

The Company's income taxes payable have been reduced by the tax benefits from employee stock plan awards. The excess tax benefit recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital was \$13.1 million in 2015. As of January 1, 2016, the Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 on a prospective basis. As a result, there was no excess tax benefit recorded to additional paid-in capital in 2016. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Recently Issued Accounting Standards" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following:

(In millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Restructuring reserves	\$ 6.3	\$ 9.1
Accruals not yet deductible for tax purposes	33.5	45.6
Net operating loss carry forwards	248.8	250.1
Foreign, federal and state credits and investment tax allowances	144.0	162.2
Employee benefit items	169.3	166.5
Capitalized expenses	76.8	54.9
Other	—	37.5
Gross deferred tax assets	678.7	725.9
Valuation allowance	(218.1)	(257.4)
Total deferred tax assets	460.6	468.5
Depreciation and amortization	(33.3)	(30.3)
Unremitted foreign earnings	(19.8)	(44.1)
Intangibles	(243.9)	(264.5)
Other	(4.1)	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	(301.1)	(338.9)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 159.5	\$ 129.6

The increase in net deferred tax assets is primarily attributable to the decrease in the liability on unremitted foreign earnings, the increase in the capitalized expenses asset, and the decrease in the valuation allowance, partially offset by a decrease in credit carryovers and other assets.

The unremitted foreign earnings liability decreased due to the Company's ability to repatriate earnings in a more tax efficient manner.

The capitalized expenses asset increased due to research and development costs expensed for book and capitalized for tax and project costs expensed for book and not yet deductible for tax.

The Company's foreign tax credits decreased due to expiration of unused credits offset by net increase in current credits. The other assets decreased as a result of changes to deferred tax assets related to other comprehensive income.

We have concluded that it is more likely than not that we will realize the majority of deferred tax assets at December 31, 2016. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we estimate future reversals of existing temporary differences, future taxable earnings, taxable income in carryback periods and tax planning strategies to determine which deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized in the future. Changes to tax laws, statutory tax rates and future taxable earnings can have an impact on valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets.

A valuation allowance has been provided based on the uncertainty of utilizing the tax benefits primarily related to the following deferred tax assets:

- \$160.8 million of foreign net operating losses;
- \$45.8 million of state net operating loss carry forwards; and
- \$13.6 million of state tax credits.

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For the year ended December 31, 2016, the valuation allowance decreased by \$39.3 million. This decrease includes the release of \$12.0 million of valuation allowance related to state net operating losses based on the expectation that the Company will have sufficient state taxable income in future periods to utilize previously valued attributes. Included in the \$39.3 million decrease are also changes in foreign accruals and employee benefit items of \$14.1 million and the expiration of foreign tax credit carry forwards of \$16.1 million.

As of December 31, 2016, we have foreign net operating loss carry forwards of \$736.7 million expiring in years beginning in 2017 with the majority of losses having an unlimited carryover. The state net operating loss carryforwards totaling \$1.6 billion expire in various amounts over one to 20 years.

As of December 31, 2016, we have foreign and federal foreign tax credit carry forwards and investment allowances totaling \$173.7 million that expire in calendar year 2017 through 2036. \$11.6 million of foreign tax credits will expire in 2017 if not utilized. We have \$20.9 million of state credit carryovers expiring in 2017 – 2036. We have provided a full valuation allowance on the state credits.

The Company has provided a \$19.8 million deferred tax liability for unremitted foreign earnings, which is net of foreign tax credits of approximately \$86.7 million. The liability relates to approximately \$1.1 billion of our foreign subsidiaries' accumulated earnings that the Company plans to repatriate.

The Company has not recorded a deferred tax liability related to the federal and state income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$3.0 billion of undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries indefinitely reinvested. Upon repatriation of those earnings the Company could be subject to both U.S. income taxes and withholding taxes payable to the various foreign countries. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability is not practicable due to the complexities associated with its hypothetical calculation; however, unrecognized foreign tax credits would be available to reduce a portion of the U.S. tax liability.

We recorded an excess tax benefit of \$46.2 million as an out-of-period adjustment in December 2015 related to shares of Common Stock issued in the Settlement agreement.

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes, with the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate (35%) to income before provision for income taxes, is as follows (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2016		2015		2014			
Computed expected tax	\$198.1	35.0 %	\$149.1	35.0 %	\$93.5	35.0 %		
State income taxes, net of federal								
tax benefit	10.3	1.8 %	5.2	1.2 %	(5.7)	(2.1)%		
Foreign earnings taxed at lower								
rates	(31.2)	(5.5)%	(21.8)	(5.1)%	(35.2)	(13.2)%		
U.S. tax on foreign earnings	26.9	4.8 %	12.1	2.8 %	10.5	3.9 %		
Foreign tax credits	(57.9)	(10.2)%	(54.4)	(12.8)%	—	(—)%		
Unremitted foreign earnings	(24.3)	(4.3)%	(86.0)	(20.2)%	(5.2)	(1.9)%		
Stock compensation	(16.6)	(2.9)%	—	(—)%	—	(—)%		
Overall foreign loss recapture	—	(—)%	67.9	15.9 %	—	(—)%		
Net change in valuation allowance	(35.5)	(6.4)%	(58.2)	(13.7)%	(13.2)	(4.9)%		
Net change in unrecognized tax	(28.8)	(5.1)%	56.8	13.3 %	(23.4)	(8.8)%		

benefits							
Deferred tax asset adjustments	36.9	6.5 %	17.1	4.0 %	—	(—)%	
Reorganization tax benefit	—	(—)%	—	(—)%	(2.2)	(0.9)%	
Other	1.6	0.3 %	2.7	0.6 %	(10.0)	(3.7)%	
Effective income tax rate	\$79.5	14.0 %	\$90.5	21.2 %	\$9.1	3.4 %	

The primary adjustments to the statutory rate in 2016 were the following items:

- decrease in tax expense related to unremitted earnings based on the Company's ability to repatriate earnings in a tax efficient manner and utilize foreign tax credits against the expected U.S liability;
- net benefit for reduction in valuation allowance primarily based on release of foreign valuation allowances;
- benefit for stock compensation windfall recorded to tax expense due to adoption of ASU 2016-09;

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increase related to U.S. tax on foreign included income offset by benefit of recording foreign tax credits; decrease in tax expense for reserve releases for settlement of audits and lapses in statute of limitations; and increase in tax expense due to expiration of unused foreign tax credits and other deferred tax adjustments.

Tax expense for 2016 includes a \$1.4 million benefit from adjustments that would appropriately be recorded in a prior period, but which management has determined are not material to the financial statements and therefore included in current year. These items include benefit from recognition of foreign tax credits, deferred tax adjustments and releases of reserves.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

We are providing the following disclosures related to our unrecognized tax benefits and the effect on our effective income tax rate if recognized (in millions):

	Year Ended December		
	31, 2016	2015	2014
Beginning balance of unrecognized tax benefits	\$239.1	\$188.9	\$221.9
Additions for tax positions of current year	13.4	3.1	5.2
Additions for tax positions of prior years	23.3	111.9	7.7
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(23.0)	(7.2)	(39.8)
Reductions for lapses of statutes of limitation	(40.7)	(57.6)	(6.2)
Ending balance of unrecognized tax benefits	\$212.1	\$239.1	\$188.9

In 2016, our unrecognized tax benefit decreased by \$27.0 million, primarily related to the expiration of the statute of limitations and settlement of audits. In 2015, we increased our unrecognized tax benefit by \$50.2 million primarily related to the recording of a reserve related to the Settlement payment which was partially offset by the release of \$57.6 million of tax reserves for which the statute of limitations has expired and were primarily recorded at the time of the Diversey Holdings, Inc. acquisition.

If the unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2016 were recognized, our income tax provision would decrease by \$156.7 million, resulting in a substantially lower effective tax rate. Based on the potential outcome of the Company's global tax examinations and the expiration of the statute of limitations for specific jurisdictions, it is reasonably possible that the unrecognized tax benefits will change within the next 12 months. The associated impact on the reserve balance is estimated to be a decrease in the range of \$0 to \$15.0 million.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We had a liability of approximately of \$31.8 million (of which \$9.3 million represents penalties) at December 31, 2016 for the payment of interest and penalties (before any tax benefit), a liability of \$28.8 million (of which \$9.8 million represents penalties) at December 31, 2015 and a liability of approximately \$29.2 million (of which \$11.3 million represents penalties) at December 31, 2014. In 2016, there was a \$1.6 million change in interest and penalties in the tax accruals for uncertainties in prior years. In 2015, there was a negligible change in interest and penalties in the tax accruals for uncertainties in prior years. In 2014, interest and penalties of \$4.0 million were reversed in connection with the related tax accruals for uncertainties in prior years.

Income Tax Returns

The Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") has concluded its examination of the legacy Sealed Air U.S. federal income tax returns for all years through 2008, except 2007 remains open to the extent of a capital loss carryback. The

Service is currently auditing the 2007 and 2010-2011 consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns of legacy Sealed Air. We are also under examination by the IRS for the Consolidated 2012-2014 tax years. The outcome of the negotiations may affect the utilization of certain tax attributes and require us to return a portion of the refund from the carryback of the Settlement deduction.

State income tax returns are generally subject to examination for a period of three to five years after their filing date. We have various state income tax returns in the process of examination, and are open to examination for periods after 2002.

Our foreign income tax returns are under examination in various jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Income tax returns in foreign jurisdictions have statutes of limitations generally ranging from three to five years after their filing date and except where still under examination or where we are litigating, we have generally concluded all other income tax matters globally for years through 2007.

Management believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations. However, the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income taxes in the period such resolution occurs.

Note 17 Commitments and Contingencies

Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies

Settlement Agreement and Related Costs

As discussed below, on February 3, 2014 (the "Effective Date"), the PI Settlement Plan (as defined below) implementing the Settlement agreement (as defined below) became effective with W. R. Grace & Co., or Grace, emerging from bankruptcy and the injunctions and releases provided by the PI Settlement Plan becoming effective. The Settlement agreement provided for resolution of current and future asbestos-related claims, fraudulent transfer claims, and successor liability claims made against the Company and our affiliates in connection with the Cryovac transaction described below, as well as indemnification claims by Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. and affiliated companies in connection with the Cryovac transaction. On the Effective Date, the Company's subsidiary, Cryovac, Inc., made the payments contemplated by the Settlement agreement, consisting of aggregate cash payments in the amount of \$929.7 million to the WRG Asbestos PI Trust (the "PI Trust") and the WRG Asbestos PD Trust (the "PD Trust") and the transfer of 18 million shares of Sealed Air common stock (the "Settlement Shares") to the PI Trust, in each case reflecting adjustments made in accordance with the Settlement agreement. To fund the cash payment, we used \$555 million of cash and cash equivalents and utilized borrowings of \$260 million from our revolving credit facility and \$115 million from our accounts receivable securitization programs. In connection with the issuance of the Settlement Shares and their transfer to the PI Trust by Cryovac, the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 3, 2014 (the "Registration Rights Agreement"), with the PI Trust as initial holder of the Settlement Shares. In accordance with the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company filed with the SEC a shelf registration statement covering resales of the Settlement Shares on April 4, 2014, and the shelf registration statement became effective on such date. On June 13, 2014, we repurchased \$130 million, or 3,932,244 shares, of common stock at a price of \$33.06 per share from the PI Trust (See Note 18, "Stockholders' Equity" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details).

We are currently under examination by the IRS with respect to the deduction of the approximately \$1.49 billion for the 2014 taxable year for the payments made pursuant to the Settlement agreement. The IRS has indicated that it intends to disallow this deduction in full. We strongly disagree with the IRS position and are protesting this finding with the Office of Appeals of the IRS. The resolution of the IRS's challenge could take several years and the outcome cannot be predicted. Nevertheless, we believe that we have meritorious defenses for the deduction of the payments made pursuant to the Settlement agreement. If the IRS's disallowance of the deduction were sustained, in whole or in part, we would have to remit all or a portion of the refund of taxes previously received and such disallowance could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

For a description of the Cryovac transaction, asbestos-related claims and the parties involved, see "Cryovac Transaction," "Discussion of Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies," "Fresenius Claims," "Canadian Claims" and "Additional Matters Related to the Cryovac Transaction" below.

Cryovac Transaction

On June 30, 1998, we completed a multi-step transaction that brought the Cryovac packaging business and the former Sealed Air Corporation's business under the common ownership of the Company. These businesses operated as subsidiaries of the Company, and the Company acted as a holding company. As part of that transaction, the parties separated the Cryovac packaging business, which previously had been held by various direct and indirect subsidiaries

of the Company, from the remaining businesses previously held by the Company. The parties then arranged for the contribution of these remaining businesses to a company now known as W. R. Grace & Co., and the Company distributed the Grace shares to the Company's stockholders. As a result, W. R. Grace & Co. became a separate publicly owned company. The Company recapitalized its outstanding shares of common stock into a new common stock and a new convertible preferred stock. A subsidiary of the Company then merged into the former Sealed Air Corporation, which became a subsidiary of the Company and changed its name to Sealed Air Corporation (US).

Discussion of Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies

In connection with the Cryovac transaction, Grace and its subsidiaries retained all liabilities arising out of their operations before the Cryovac transaction, whether accruing or occurring before or after the Cryovac transaction, other than liabilities arising from or relating to Cryovac's operations. Among the liabilities retained by Grace are liabilities relating to asbestos-containing products previously manufactured or sold by Grace's subsidiaries prior to the Cryovac transaction, including its primary U.S. operating subsidiary, W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn., which has operated for decades and has been a subsidiary of Grace since the Cryovac transaction. The Cryovac transaction agreements provided that, should any claimant seek to hold the Company or any of its subsidiaries responsible for liabilities retained by Grace or its subsidiaries, including the asbestos-related liabilities, Grace and its subsidiaries would indemnify and defend us.

Since the beginning of 2000, we have been served with a number of lawsuits alleging that, as a result of the Cryovac transaction, we were responsible for alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its subsidiaries, some of which were also named as co-defendants in some of these actions. Among these lawsuits were several purported class actions and a number of personal injury lawsuits. Some plaintiffs sought damages for personal injury or wrongful death, while others sought medical monitoring, environmental remediation or remedies related to an attic insulation product. Neither the former Sealed Air Corporation nor Cryovac, Inc. ever produced or sold any of the asbestos-containing materials that were the subjects of these cases. While the allegations in these actions directed to us varied, these actions all appeared to allege that the transfer of the Cryovac business as part of the Cryovac transaction was a fraudulent transfer or gave rise to successor liability. In the Joint Proxy Statement furnished to their respective stockholders in connection with the Cryovac transaction, both parties to the transaction stated their belief that none of the transfers contemplated to occur in the Cryovac transaction would be fraudulent transfers and the parties' belief that the Cryovac transaction complied with other relevant laws. However, if a court applying the relevant legal standards had reached conclusions adverse to us, these determinations could have had a materially adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations, and we could have been required to return the property or its value to the transferor or to fund liabilities of Grace or its subsidiaries for the benefit of their creditors, including asbestos claimants. None of these cases reached resolution through judgment, settlement or otherwise. We signed the Settlement agreement, described below, that provided for the resolution of these claims. Moreover, as discussed below, Grace's Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding stayed all of these cases and the orders confirming Grace's plan of reorganization enjoined parties from prosecuting Grace-related asbestos claims against the Company. We signed the Settlement agreement, described below, that provided for the resolution of these claims.

On April 2, 2001, Grace and a number of its subsidiaries filed petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). In connection with Grace's Chapter 11 filing and at Grace's request, the court issued an order dated May 3, 2001, which was modified on January 22, 2002, under which the court stayed all the filed or pending asbestos actions against us and, upon filing and service on us, all future asbestos actions (collectively, the "Preliminary Injunction"). Pursuant to the Preliminary Injunction, no further proceedings involving us could occur in the actions that were stayed except upon further order of the Bankruptcy Court. Committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in Grace's bankruptcy case received the court's permission to pursue fraudulent transfer and other claims against the Company and its subsidiary Cryovac, Inc., and against Fresenius. This proceeding was brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (the "District Court") (Adv. No. 02-02210). The claims against Fresenius were based upon a 1996 transaction between Fresenius and W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn. Fresenius is not affiliated with us. In June 2002, the court permitted the U.S. government to intervene as a plaintiff in the fraudulent transfer proceeding, so that the U.S. government could pursue allegations that environmental remediation expenses were underestimated or omitted in the solvency analyses of Grace conducted at the time of the Cryovac transaction.

On November 27, 2002, we reached an agreement in principle with the Committees prosecuting the claims against the Company and Cryovac, Inc., to resolve all current and future asbestos-related claims arising from the Cryovac transaction (as memorialized by the parties and approved by the Bankruptcy Court, the "Settlement agreement"). The parties subsequently signed the definitive Settlement agreement as of November 10, 2003 consistent with the terms of the agreement in principle, and the Settlement agreement was approved by order of the Bankruptcy Court dated June 27, 2005. The Settlement agreement called for payment of nine million shares of our common stock and \$513 million in cash, plus interest on the cash payment at a 5.5% annual rate starting on December 21, 2002 and ending on the effective date of an appropriate plan of reorganization in the Grace bankruptcy, when we would be required to make the payment. These shares were subject to customary anti-dilution provisions that adjust for the effects of stock splits, stock dividends and other events affecting our common stock, and as a result, the number of shares of our common stock issued under the Settlement agreement increased to eighteen million shares upon the two-for-one stock split in March 2007. The Settlement agreement provided that, upon the effective date of the final plan of reorganization and payment of the shares and cash, all present and future asbestos-related claims against us that arise from alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its affiliates (including former affiliates that became our affiliates through the Cryovac transaction) would be channeled to and become the responsibility of one or more trusts established under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Settlement agreement also provided for resolution of all fraudulent transfer claims against us arising from the Cryovac transaction as well as the Fresenius claims described below. The Settlement agreement provided for releases of all those claims upon payment. Under the Settlement agreement, we cannot seek indemnity from Grace for our payments required by the Settlement agreement. The order approving the Settlement agreement also provided that the Preliminary Injunction stay of proceedings involving us described above continued through the effective date of the final plan of reorganization, after which, upon implementation of the Settlement agreement, we have been released from the Grace asbestos liabilities asserted in those proceedings and their continued prosecution against us are enjoined. As more fully discussed below, the Settlement agreement became effective upon Grace's emergence from bankruptcy pursuant to the PI Settlement Plan. Following the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order dismissing the proceedings pursuant to which the Preliminary Injunction was issued.

On September 19, 2008, Grace, the Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants, the Asbestos PI Future Claimants' Representative, and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders filed, as co-proponents, a plan of reorganization that incorporated a settlement of all present and future asbestos-related personal injury claims against Grace (as filed and amended from time to time, the "PI Settlement Plan"). Amended versions of the PI Settlement Plan and related exhibits and documents were filed with the Bankruptcy Court from time to time. The PI Settlement Plan provides for the establishment of two asbestos trusts under Section 524(g) of the United States Bankruptcy Code to which present and future asbestos-related personal injury and property damage claims are channeled. The PI Settlement Plan also incorporates the Settlement agreement, including our payment of the amounts contemplated by the Settlement agreement. The Bankruptcy Court entered a memorandum opinion overruling certain objections to the PI Settlement Plan on January 31, 2011, and entered orders on January 31, 2011 and February 15, 2011 (collectively with the opinion, the "Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Orders") confirming the PI Settlement Plan and requesting that the District Court issue and affirm the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order, including the injunction under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Various parties appealed or otherwise challenged the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Orders. On January 30, 2012 and June 11, 2012, the District Court issued memorandum opinions and orders (collectively with the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Orders, the "Confirmation Orders") overruling all objections to the PI Settlement Plan and confirming the PI Settlement Plan in its entirety, including the approval and issuance of the injunctions under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code and the other injunctions, releases, and indemnifications set forth in the PI Settlement Plan and the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order. Five appeals to the Confirmation Orders were filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (the "Third Circuit Court of Appeals"). The Third Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed or denied the appeals in separate opinions, with the final dismissal occurring on the Effective Date. On January 29, 2014, by agreement of the parties, the Bankruptcy Court dismissed with prejudice the fraudulent transfer action brought against the Company by the Committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in Grace's bankruptcy. Also on the Effective Date, the remaining conditions to the effectiveness of the PI Settlement Plan and the Settlement agreement were satisfied or waived by the relevant parties

(including the Company), and the PI Settlement Plan implementing the Settlement agreement became effective and Grace emerged from bankruptcy on the Effective Date. In addition, under the PI Settlement Plan, the Confirmation Orders, and the Settlement agreement, Grace is required to indemnify us with respect to asbestos and certain other liabilities. Although we believe the possibility to be remote, if any courts were to refuse to enforce the injunctions or releases contained in the PI Settlement Plan and the Settlement agreement with respect to any claims, and if, in addition, Grace were unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify the Company and its subsidiaries for such claims, then we could be required to pay substantial damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Fresenius Claims

In January 2002, we filed a declaratory judgment action against Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc., its parent, Fresenius AG, a German company, and specified affiliates in New York State court asking the court to resolve a contract dispute between the parties. The Fresenius parties contended that we were obligated to indemnify them for liabilities that they might incur as a result of the 1996 Fresenius transaction mentioned above. The Fresenius parties' contention was based on their interpretation of the agreements between them and W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn. in connection with the 1996 Fresenius transaction. In February 2002, the Fresenius parties announced that they had accrued a charge of \$172 million for these potential liabilities, which included pre-transaction tax liabilities of Grace and the costs of defense of litigation arising from Grace's Chapter 11 filing. We believe that we were not responsible to indemnify the Fresenius parties under the 1996 agreements and filed the action to proceed to a resolution of the Fresenius parties' claims. In April 2002, the Fresenius parties filed a motion to dismiss the action and for entry of declaratory relief in its favor. We opposed the motion, and in July 2003, the court denied the motion without prejudice in view of the November 27, 2002 agreement in principle referred to above. On the Effective Date, and in connection with the PI Settlement Plan and the Settlement agreement, we and the Fresenius parties exchanged mutual releases, releasing us from any and all claims related to the 1996 Fresenius transaction.

Canadian Claims

In November 2004, the Company's Canadian subsidiary Sealed Air (Canada) Co./Cie learned that it had been named a defendant in the case of *Thundersky v. The Attorney General of Canada, et al.* (File No. CI04-01-39818), pending in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench. Grace and W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn. were also named as defendants. The plaintiff brought the claim as a putative class proceeding and sought recovery for alleged injuries suffered by any Canadian resident, other than in the course of employment, as a result of Grace's marketing, selling, processing, manufacturing, distributing and/or delivering asbestos or asbestos-containing products in Canada prior to the Cryovac Transaction. A plaintiff filed another proceeding in January 2005 in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench naming the Company and specified subsidiaries as defendants. The latter proceeding, *Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Manitoba v. The Attorney General of Canada, et al.* (File No. CI05-01-41069), sought the recovery of the cost of insured health services allegedly provided by the Government of Manitoba to the members of the class of plaintiffs in the *Thundersky* proceeding. In October 2005, we learned that six additional putative class proceedings had been brought in various provincial and federal courts in Canada seeking recovery from the Company and its subsidiaries Cryovac, Inc. and Sealed Air (Canada) Co./Cie, as well as other defendants including W. R. Grace & Co. and W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn., for alleged injuries suffered by any Canadian resident, other than in the course of employment (except with respect to one of these six claims), as a result of Grace's marketing, selling, manufacturing, processing, distributing and/or delivering asbestos or asbestos-containing products in Canada prior to the Cryovac transaction. Grace and W. R. Grace & Co. — Conn. agreed to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Company and its affiliates in respect of any liability and expense, including legal fees and costs, in these actions.

In April 2001, Grace Canada, Inc. had obtained an order of the Superior Court of Justice, Commercial List, Toronto (the "Canadian Court"), recognizing the Chapter 11 actions in the United States of America involving Grace Canada, Inc.'s U.S. parent corporation and other affiliates of Grace Canada, Inc., and enjoining all new actions and staying all current proceedings against Grace Canada, Inc. related to asbestos under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. That order was renewed repeatedly. In November 2005, upon motion by Grace Canada, Inc., the Canadian Court ordered an extension of the injunction and stay to actions involving asbestos against the Company and its Canadian affiliate and the Attorney General of Canada, which had the effect of staying all of the Canadian actions referred to above. The parties finalized a global settlement of these Canadian actions (except for claims against the Canadian government). That settlement, which has subsequently been amended (the "Canadian Settlement"), will be entirely funded by Grace. The Canadian Court issued an Order on December 13, 2009 approving the Canadian Settlement. We do not have any positive obligations under the Canadian Settlement, but we are a beneficiary of the release of claims. The release in favor of the Grace parties (including us) became operative upon the effective date of a plan of reorganization in Grace's United States Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. As filed, the PI Settlement Plan

contemplates that the claims released under the Canadian Settlement will be subject to injunctions under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. As indicated above, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order on January 31, 2011 and the Clarifying Order on February 15, 2011 and the District Court entered the Original District Court Confirmation Order on January 30, 2012 and the Amended District Court Confirmation Order on June 11, 2012. The Canadian Court issued an Order on April 8, 2011 recognizing and giving full effect to the Bankruptcy Court's Confirmation Order in all provinces and territories of Canada in accordance with the Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order's terms.

As described above, the PI Settlement Plan became effective on February 3, 2014. In accordance with the above-mentioned December 13, 2009 order of the Canadian court, on the Effective Date the actions became permanently stayed until they were amended to remove the Grace parties as named defendants. The above-mentioned actions in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench were dismissed by the Manitoba court as against the Grace parties on February 19, 2014. The remaining actions were either dismissed or discontinued with prejudice by the Canadian courts as against the Grace parties in May and June 2015, but for two actions in the Province of Quebec, which were discontinued by order of the Quebec court in February 2016. Although we believe the possibility to be remote, if the Canadian courts refuse to enforce the final plan of reorganization in the Canadian courts, and if in addition Grace is unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify the Company and its subsidiaries in these cases, then we could be required to pay substantial damages, which we cannot estimate at this time and which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Additional Matters Related to the Cryovac Transaction

In view of Grace's Chapter 11 filing, we may receive additional claims asserting that we are liable for obligations that Grace had agreed to retain in the Cryovac transaction and for which we may be contingently liable. To date, we are not aware of any material claims having been asserted or threatened against us.

Final determinations and accountings under the Cryovac transaction agreements with respect to matters pertaining to the transaction had not been completed at the time of Grace's Chapter 11 filing in 2001. We filed claims in the bankruptcy proceeding that reflect the costs and liabilities that we have incurred or may incur and that Grace and its affiliates agreed to retain or that are subject to indemnification by Grace and its affiliates under the Cryovac transaction agreements, other than payments to be made under the Settlement agreement. Grace has alleged that we are responsible for specified amounts under the Cryovac transaction agreements. On February 3, 2014, following Grace's emergence from bankruptcy, the Company (for itself and its affiliates, collectively, the "Sealed Air Parties") and Grace (for itself and its affiliates, collectively, the "Grace Parties") entered into a claims settlement agreement (the "Claims Settlement") to resolve certain of the parties' claims against one another arising under the Cryovac transaction agreements (the "Transaction Claims"). Under the Claims Settlement, the Sealed Air Parties released and waived Transaction Claims against the Grace Parties other than asbestos-related claims, Fresenius-related claims, environmental claims, insurance claims, mass tort claims, non-monetary tax sharing agreement claims, certain claims listed in annexes to proofs of claim filed by the Sealed Air Companies in connection with the Grace bankruptcy, claims relating to certain matters described in the PI Settlement Plan, certain executory contract claims relating to certain leased sites or sites that were divided as part of the Cryovac transaction, and certain indemnification claims. Under the Claims Settlement, the Grace Parties released and waived Transaction Claims against the Sealed Air Companies other than non-monetary tax sharing agreement claims, certain executory contract claims relating to certain leased sites or sites that were divided as part of the Cryovac transaction, and certain indemnification claims. The Claims Settlement also provides that the Sealed Air Parties and the Grace Parties will share equally all fees and expenses relating to certain litigation brought by former Cryovac employees. Except to the extent that a claim is specifically referenced, the Claims Settlement does not supersede or affect the obligations of the parties under the PI Settlement Plan or our Settlement agreement.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to loss contingencies resulting from environmental laws and regulations, and we accrue for anticipated costs associated with investigatory and remediation efforts when an assessment has indicated that a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. These accruals are not reduced by potential insurance recoveries, if any. We do not believe that it is reasonably possible that our liability in excess of the amounts that we have accrued for environmental matters will be material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Environmental liabilities are reassessed whenever circumstances become better defined or remediation efforts and their costs can be better estimated.

We evaluate these liabilities periodically based on available information, including the progress of remedial investigations at each site, the current status of discussions with regulatory authorities regarding the methods and extent of remediation and the apportionment of costs among potentially responsible parties. As some of these issues are decided (the outcomes of which are subject to uncertainties) or new sites are assessed and costs can be reasonably estimated, we adjust the recorded accruals, as necessary. We believe that these exposures are not material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We believe that we have adequately reserved for all probable and estimable environmental exposures.

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Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations

We are a party to many contracts containing guarantees and indemnification obligations. These contracts primarily consist of:

- product warranties with respect to certain products sold to customers in the ordinary course of business. These warranties typically provide that products will conform to specifications. We generally do not establish a liability for product warranty based on a percentage of sales or other formula. We accrue a warranty liability on a transaction-specific basis depending on the individual facts and circumstances related to each sale. Both the liability and annual expense related to product warranties are immaterial to our consolidated financial position and results of operations; and

- licenses of intellectual property by us to third parties in which we have agreed to indemnify the licensee against third party infringement claims.

Development Grant Matter

On May 25, 2010, one of our Italian subsidiaries received a demand from the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (the “Ministry”) for the total repayment of grant monies paid to two of our former subsidiaries in the amount of €5 million plus interest. The grant monies had previously been certified as payable by the Italian authorities and the grant process was finalized and closed in 2006. We acquired the former subsidiaries in September 2001 as part of an acquisition. The substance of the repayment demand is that the former owners of the subsidiaries made fraudulent claims and used fraudulent documents to support their grant application prior to our acquisition. There is no suggestion that we or our Italian subsidiary were directly involved in the grant process, but the Ministry is seeking repayment from our Italian subsidiary given our capacity as purchaser of the two companies. Our Italian subsidiary submitted a total denial of liability in regard to this matter on June 30, 2010. A hearing on the merits was held on July 3, 2014 and in mid-September; our subsidiary was advised that the demand for repayment of €10 million was upheld. Accordingly, we recorded a current liability and corresponding charge of \$14 million related to this matter in 2014. The liability (\$11 million equivalent at December 31, 2016 with accrued interest) is included in other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the charge is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The charge is treated as a special item and included in Corporate in the “Other” category for segment reporting purposes. In mid-December, 2014 we learned our application to suspend enforcement of the judgment pending appeal had been declined. A final hearing on the merits is expected to be heard in two to three years.

Other Principal Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2016, we had other principal contractual obligations, which included agreements to purchase an estimated amount of goods, including raw materials, or services in the normal course of business, aggregating to approximately \$184.9 million. The estimated future cash outlays are as follows:

	Amount
Year	(in millions)
2017	\$ 84.7
2018	54.2
2019	20.0
2020	13.4
2021	12.6
Thereafter	—

Total	\$ 184.9
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Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has recorded asset retirement obligations primarily associated with asbestos abatement, lease restitution and the removal of underground tanks. The Company's asset retirement obligation liabilities were \$13.5 million and \$15.0 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company also recorded assets within property and equipment, net which included \$4.1 million and \$4.2 million related to buildings and \$9.4 million and \$10.8 million related to leasehold improvements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2016 accretion expense was \$0.6 million.

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Leases

We are obligated under the terms of various leases covering primarily warehouse and office facilities and production equipment, as well as smaller manufacturing sites that we occupy. We account for the majority of our leases as operating leases, which may include purchase or renewal options. At December 31, 2016, estimated future minimum annual rental commitments under non-cancelable real and personal property leases were as follows:

	Amount
Year	(in millions)
2017	\$ 39.2
2018	30.5
2019	20.2
2020	12.6
2021	10.7
Thereafter	9.0
Total	\$ 122.2

Net rental expense was \$59.0 million in 2016, \$62.0 million in 2015 and \$71.4 million in 2014.

Note 18 Stockholders' Equity

Repurchase of Common Stock

On July 9, 2015, our Board of Directors authorized a repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion of the Company's common stock, reflecting its commitment to return value to shareholders. The repurchase program has no expiration date and replaced the previously authorized program, which was terminated. This program replaced our prior share repurchase program, approved by our Board of Directors in August 2007, authorizing us to repurchase in the aggregate up to 20 million shares of our outstanding common stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we repurchased 4,680,313 shares, for approximately \$217.0 million with an average share price of \$46.36 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we repurchased 9,804,934 shares, for approximately \$478.1 million with an average share price of \$48.76 per share. These repurchases were made under privately negotiated or open market transactions in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and pursuant to the share repurchase program previously approved by our Board of Directors.

In March 2015, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with a third-party financial institution to repurchase \$25.0 million of the Company's common stock. Upon completion of the transaction, the Company received a total of 546,574 shares with an average price of \$45.74 per share

Additionally, on August 5, 2015, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (the “August ASR”) with a third-party financial institution to repurchase up to \$300 million of the Company’s common stock. Upon completion of the transaction in September 2015, the Company received a total of 5,771,603 shares with an average price of \$51.76 per share for a total cost of \$298.7 million. These repurchases were made under the July 2015 share repurchase program approved by our Board of Directors referenced above.

The Company’s decision to pursue the separation of New Diversey through either a tax-free spin-off or other strategic alternatives restricts the ability to repurchase shares under the current share buyback program. Once the separation process is concluded, the Company currently intends to resume share repurchases.

Dividends

The following table shows our total cash dividends paid in the years ended December 31:

	Total Cash Dividends Paid	Total Cash Dividends Paid Per Common Share
(In millions, except per share amounts)		
2014	\$ 110.9	\$ 0.52
2015	106.8	0.52
2016	121.6	0.61
Total	\$ 339.3	

On February 15, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.16 per common share payable on March 17, 2017 to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 3, 2017. The estimated amount of this dividend payment is \$31.0 million based on 193 million shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of January 31, 2017.

The dividend payments discussed above are recorded as reductions to cash and cash equivalents and retained earnings on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Our credit facility and our notes contain covenants that restrict our ability to declare or pay dividends. However, we do not believe these covenants are likely to materially limit the future payment of quarterly cash dividends on our common stock. From time to time, we may consider other means of returning value to our stockholders based on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. There is no guarantee that our Board of Directors will declare any further dividends.

Common Stock

The following is a summary of changes during the years ended December 31, in shares of our common stock and common stock in treasury:

	2016	2015	2014
Changes in common stock:			
Number of shares, beginning of year	225,625,636	224,683,653	205,707,580
Shares issued for Grace Settlement	—	—	18,000,000
Restricted stock shares issued for new awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan and 2005 Contingent Stock Plan	481,834	419,844	572,089
Restricted stock shares, forfeited	(89,699)	(185,056)	—
Shares issued for vested restricted stock units	179,826	172,071	136,197
Shares issued for 2012 President and Chief Operating Officer (COO) Four-Year Award	325,000	—	—
Shares issued for 2013 Three-Year PSU Awards	1,074,017	—	—
Shares issued for 2012 Three-Year PSU Awards	—	442,985	—
Shares issued for 2011 Three-Year PSU Awards	—	—	145,597
Shares issued for SLO Awards	20,587	71,893	101,062
Shares granted and issued under the Omnibus Incentive Plan and Directors Stock Plan to Directors	21,537	20,246	21,128
Number of shares issued, end of year	227,638,738	225,625,636	224,683,653
Changes in common stock in treasury:			
Number of shares held, beginning of year	29,612,337	14,151,759	9,508,908
Repurchase of common stock	4,680,313	16,123,111	5,427,432
Profit sharing contribution paid in stock	(830,613)	(787,463)	(965,238)
Restricted stock shares forfeitures transferred to Omnibus Incentive	—	(75,638)	—

Plan Reserve			
Restricted stock shares, forfeited	(1,813)	—	106,220
Shares withheld for taxes	696,131	200,568	74,437
Number of shares held, end of year	34,156,355	29,612,337	14,151,759
Number of common stock outstanding,			
end of year	193,482,383	196,013,299	210,531,894

Share-Based Compensation

In 2014, the Board of Directors adopted, and its stockholders approved, the 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (“Omnibus Incentive Plan”). Under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock authorized was 4,250,000, plus total shares available to be issued as of May 22, 2014 under the 2002 Directors Stock Plan and the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan (collectively, the “Predecessor Plans”). The Omnibus Incentive Plan replaced the Predecessor Plans and no further awards were granted under the Predecessor Plans. The Omnibus Incentive Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, unrestricted stock, performance share units known as PSU awards, other stock awards and cash awards to officers, non-employee directors, key employees, consultants and advisors.

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Prior to the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan represented our sole long-term equity compensation program for officers and employees. The 2005 Contingent Stock Plan provided for awards of equity-based compensation, including restricted stock, restricted stock units, PSU awards and cash awards measured by share price, to our executive officers and other key employees, as well as U.S.-based key consultants. Prior to the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the 2002 Directors Stock Plan provided for annual grants of shares to non-employee directors, and interim grants of shares to eligible directors elected at times other than at an annual meeting, as all or part of the annual or interim retainer fees for non-employee directors. During 2002, we adopted a plan that permitted non-employee directors to elect to defer all or part of their annual retainer until the non-employee director retires from the Board of Directors. The non-employee director could elect to defer the portion of the annual retainer payable in shares of stock, as well as the portion, if any, payable in cash. Cash dividends on deferred shares are reinvested into additional deferred units in each non-employee director's account.

A summary of the changes in common shares available for awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan and Predecessor Plans follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Number of shares available, beginning of year	7,694,739	8,775,994	5,676,699
Newly registered shares under Omnibus Incentive Plan	—	—	4,250,000
Restricted stock shares issued for new awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan and 2005 Contingent Stock Plan	(481,834)	(419,844)	(572,089)
Restricted stock shares forfeited	87,886	185,056	106,220
Restricted stock units awarded	(428,595)	(300,085)	(431,987)
Restricted stock units forfeited	29,774	38,100	9,800
Shares issued for 2012 President and COO Four-Year Award	(325,000)	—	—
Shares issued for 2013 Three-Year PSU Awards	(1,074,017)	—	—
Shares issued for 2012 Three-year PSU Awards	—	(442,985)	—
Shares issued for 2011 Three-year PSU Awards	—	—	(145,597)
Restricted stock shares issued for SLO Awards	—	—	(96,773)
Restricted stock units awarded for SLO Awards	(81,614)	(134,078)	(48,528)

SLO units forfeited	—	13,752	—
Director shares granted and issued	(18,022)	(20,246)	(21,128)
Director units granted and deferred ⁽¹⁾	(17,447)	(925)	(20,444)
Shares withheld for taxes ⁽²⁾	696,131	—	69,821
Number of shares available, end of year ⁽³⁾	6,082,001	7,694,739	8,775,994

⁽¹⁾Director units granted and deferred include the impact of share-settled dividends earned and deferred on deferred shares.

⁽²⁾The Omnibus Incentive Plan and 2005 Contingent Stock Plan permit “minimum” withholding of taxes and other charges that may be required by law to be paid attributable to awards by withholding a portion of the shares attributable to such awards.

⁽³⁾The above table excludes approximately 3.3 million of contingently issuable shares under the PSU awards and SLO awards, which represents the maximum number of shares that could be issued under those plans as of December 31, 2016.

We record share-based incentive compensation expense in selling, general and administrative expenses and cost of sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for both equity-classified awards and liability-classified awards. We record corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital within stockholders’ equity for equity-classified awards, and to either current or non-current liability for liability-classified awards based on the fair value of the share-based incentive compensation awards at the date of grant. Total expense for the liability-classified awards continues to be remeasured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. We recognize an expense or credit reflecting the straight-line recognition, net of estimated forfeitures, of the expected cost of the program. The number of PSUs earned may equal, exceed or be less than the targeted number of shares depending on whether the performance criteria are met, surpassed or not met.

The following table summarizes the Company's pre-tax share-based incentive compensation expense and related income tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 related to the Company's PSU awards, SLO awards and restricted stock awards.

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
2016 Three-year PSU Awards	\$6.3	\$—	\$—
2016 President & CEO Inducement Award	0.5	—	—
2015 Three-year PSU Awards	3.5	4.7	—
2014 Special PSU Awards ⁽¹⁾	8.8	15.7	11.8
2014 Three-year PSU Awards	4.9	7.0	6.8
2013 Three-year PSU Awards	—	4.7	8.2
2012 Three-year PSU Awards	—	—	1.8
2013 WVH Incentive Compensation ⁽²⁾	—	—	1.3
2012 President & COO Four-year Incentive Compensation ⁽³⁾	0.2	0.3	0.4
SLO Awards	2.5	3.7	4.6
Other long-term share-based incentive compensation programs ⁽⁴⁾	36.2	25.1	19.2
Total share-based incentive compensation expense ⁽⁵⁾	\$62.9	\$61.2	\$54.1
Associated tax benefits recognized	\$19.7	\$18.6	\$15.7

⁽¹⁾ The amount does not include expense related to the 2014 Special PSU awards that will be settled in cash of \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2016.

⁽²⁾ On February 28, 2013, the Organization and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors ("O&C Committee") approved a change in the vesting policy regarding the existing 2011 Three-year PSU Awards, and the newly granted 2013 three-year PSU Awards, for William V. Hickey, our former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The approved change will result in the full vesting of the awards, rather than a pro-rata portion vesting as of the date of his retirement (May 16, 2013). Mr. Hickey's awards will still be subject to the performance metrics stipulated in the plan documents, and will be paid-out in accordance with the original planned timing. As a result of these approved changes, the expense related to these awards was accelerated and recognized over the applicable service period up until the date of his retirement.

⁽³⁾ The amount includes only the two initial performance-based equity awards. See below for further detail.

⁽⁴⁾ The amount includes the expenses associated with the restricted stock awards consisting of restricted stock shares, restricted stock units and cash-settled restricted stock unit awards.

⁽⁵⁾ The amounts do not include the expense related to our U.S. profit sharing contributions made in the form of our common stock as these contributions are not considered share-based incentive compensation.

Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units and Cash-Settled Restricted Stock Unit Awards

Restricted stock, restricted stock unit and cash-settled restricted stock unit awards (cash payment in an amount equal to the value of the shares on the vesting date) provide for a vesting period. Awards vest earlier in the event of the participant's death or disability. If a participant terminates employment prior to vesting, then the award of restricted stock, restricted stock units or cash-settled restricted stock unit awards is forfeited, except for certain circumstances following a change in control. The Compensation Committee may waive the forfeiture of all or a portion of an award. During the vesting period, holders of unvested shares of restricted stock (but not holders of unvested shares of restricted stock units or cash-settled restricted stock unit awards) are entitled to receive dividends on the same basis as

dividends are paid to other stockholders and are entitled to vote the unvested shares.

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The following table summarizes activity for unvested restricted stock and restricted stock units for 2016:

	Restricted stock shares			Restricted stock units		
	Shares	Weighted-Average per Share Fair Value on Grant Date	Intrinsic Value (in millions)	Shares	Weighted-Average per Share Fair Value on Grant Date	Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Non-vested at December 31,						
2015	1,269,775	\$ 35.09		882,449	\$ 35.93	
Granted	481,834	\$ 44.16		428,595	\$ 43.37	
Vested	(351,235)	\$ 28.38	\$ 16.3	(179,826)	\$ 28.97	\$ 8.3
Forfeited or expired	(87,886)	\$ 36.43		(29,774)	\$ 30.56	
Non-vested at December 31,						
2016	1,312,488	\$ 40.13		1,101,444	\$ 40.11	

A summary of the Company's fair values of its vested restricted stock shares and restricted stock units are shown in the following table:

(In millions)	2016	2015	2014
Fair value of restricted stock shares vested	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.2	\$ 7.6
Fair value of restricted stock units vested	\$ 5.2	\$ 3.0	\$ 3.2

A summary of the Company's unrecognized compensation cost and weighted average periods over which the compensation cost is expected to be recognized for its non-vested restricted stock shares and restricted stock units are shown in the following table:

(In millions)	Unrecognized Compensation Costs	Weighted Average to be recognized (in years)
Restricted Stock shares	\$ 22.9	1.2
Restricted Stock units	\$ 18.8	1.1

The non-vested cash awards excluded from table above had \$4.3 million unrecognized compensation costs and weighted-average remaining contractual life of approximately 1.0 years. Current liability recognized for these cash

awards was \$2.5 million and \$4.9 million in other non-current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

PSU Awards

Three-year PSU awards for 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Excluding the 2014 Special PSU Award)

During the first 90 days of each year, the O&C Committee of our Board of Directors approves PSU awards for our executive officers and other selected key executives, which include for each officer or executive a target number of shares of common stock and performance goals and measures that will determine the percentage of the target award that is earned following the end of the three-year performance period. Following the end of the performance period, in addition to shares, participants will also receive a cash payment in the amount of the dividends (without interest) that would have been paid during the performance period on the number of shares that they have earned. Each PSU is subject to forfeiture if the recipient terminates employment with the Company prior to the end of the three-year award performance period for any reason other than death, disability or retirement. In the event of death, disability or retirement, a participant will receive a prorated payment based on such participant's number of full months of service during the award performance period, further adjusted based on the achievement of the performance goals during the award performance period. All of these PSUs are classified as equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Compensation Committee established principal performance goals, which are (i) total shareholder return for three-year performance period weighted at 35% for the 2014 and 2015 awards and 50% for the 2016 awards, and (ii) three year consolidated Adjusted EBITDA margin weighted at 65% for the 2014 and 2015 awards and 50% for the 2016 awards. The total number of shares to be issued for these awards can range from zero to 200% of the target number of shares.

PSUs – Adjusted EBITDA.

The PSUs granted based on Adjusted EBITDA are contingently awarded and will be payable in shares of the Company's common stock based on the Company's Adjusted EBITDA over a three-year award performance period compared to a target set at the time of the grant by the Compensation Committee. The fair value of the PSUs based on Adjusted EBITDA is based on grant date fair value which is equivalent to the closing price of one share of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The number of PSUs based on Adjusted EBITDA varies based on the probable outcome of the performance condition. The Company reassesses at each reporting date whether achievement of the performance condition is probable and accrues compensation expense if and when achievement of the performance condition is probable.

The number of PSUs granted based on Adjusted EBITDA and the grant date fair value are shown in the following table:

	2016	2015	2014
Number of units granted	165,391	158,964	239,851
Weighted average fair value on grant			
date	\$43.10	\$46.05	\$32.72

PSUs – Total Shareholder Return.

The PSUs granted based on total shareholder return are contingently awarded and will be payable in shares of the Company's common stock subject to the condition that the number of PSUs, if any, earned by the employees upon the expiration of a three-year award performance period is dependent on the Company's total shareholder return ranking relative to a peer group of companies. The fair value of the PSUs based on total shareholder return was estimated on the grant date using a Monte Carlo Simulation model that incorporates predictive modeling techniques using Geometric Brownian Motion and Crystal Ball's random number generation. Other assumptions include the expected volatility of all companies included in the total shareholder return, the historical share price returns analysis of all companies included in the total shareholder return and assumes dividends are reinvested. The expected volatility was based on the historical volatility for a period of time that approximates the duration between the valuation date and the end of the performance period. The risk-free interest rate is based on the Zero-Coupon Treasury STRIP yield curve matching the term from the valuation date to the end of the performance period. Compensation expense for the PSUs based on total shareholder return (which is considered a market condition) is a fixed amount determined at the grant date fair value and is recognized 100% over the three-year award performance period regardless of whether PSUs are awarded at the end of the award performance period.

The number of PSUs granted based on total shareholder return and the assumptions used to calculate the grant date fair value of the PSUs based on total shareholder return are shown in the following table:

	2016	2015	2014
Number of units granted	124,755	65,796	129,150
Weighted average fair value on grant			
date	\$57.14	\$59.91	\$43.13
Expected Price volatility	26.50 %	29.90 %	32.90 %

Risk-free interest rate 0.98 % 1.05 % 0.63 %

The following table includes additional information related to estimated earned payout based on the probable outcome of the performance condition and market condition as of December 31, 2016:

	Estimated			
	Payout %		Adjusted	
	EBITDA	SR	Combined	
2016 Three-year PSU Awards	100 %	100 %	100	%
2015 Three-year PSU Awards	100 %	168 %	124	%
2014 Three-year PSU Awards	200 %	188 %	196	%

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The following table summarizes activity for outstanding Three-year PSU awards (excluding 2014 Special PSU Award) for 2016:

	Shares	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions) (2)
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	1,081,445	
Granted(1)	290,146	
Converted	(537,009)	\$ 46.6
Forfeited or expired	(6,870)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	827,712	
Fully vested at December 31, 2016	374,267	\$ 17.0

(1) This represents the target number of performance units granted. Actual number of PSUs earned, if any, is dependent upon performance and may range from 0% to 200% percent of the target.

(2) The aggregate intrinsic value is based on the actual number of PSUs earned and vested at December 31, 2015 which were issued in February 2016.

The following table summarizes activity for non-vested Three-year PSU awards (excluding 2014 Special PSU Award) for 2016:

	Shares	Weighted-Average per Share Fair Value on Grant Date
Non-vested at December 31, 2015	550,005	\$ 41.99
Granted	290,146	\$ 49.14
Vested	(374,267)	\$ 38.13
Forfeited or expired	(6,870)	\$ 49.14
Non-vested at December 31, 2016	459,014	\$ 49.55

A summary of the Company's fair value for its vested three-year PSU awards is shown in the following table:

(In millions)	2016	2015	2014
Fair value of three-year PSU awards			
vested	\$14.3	\$20.1	\$5.9

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A summary of the Company's unrecognized compensation cost for three-year PSU awards at the current estimated earned payout based on the probable outcome of the performance condition and weighted average periods over which the compensation cost is expected to be recognized as shown in the following table:

(In millions)	Unrecognized Compensation Costs	Weighted Average to be recognized (in years)
2016 Three-year PSU Awards	\$ 7.7	2.0